

**Los Angeles  
Mining Review  
1912**

Volumes 31-32

A Scrapbook of Articles  
Primarily Pertaining to  
Southern California  
Mining Activity

Assembled by  
Alan Hensher

JAN 6

## Los Angeles Mining Review

JAN 5 12 18

1912

## CALIFORNIA

Jan 6, 1912 p 13  
(Special Correspondence of the Mining Review)

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 5.—The Rosamond Mining District just across the line in Kern County is having some excitement of their own to notice the great number of automobile parties out from Los Angeles and surrounding towns. The immediate construction of a large capacity mill by the Antelope Valley Gold Mining Company on their immense body of ore blocked out, has to some extent, enlivened the excitement of this gold camp made famous some few years ago by the rich strike made by E. M. Hamilton, later purchased by the Antelope Valley Gold Mining Company, who has, since the purchase, systematically developed large bodies of a good free milling grade of ore. Some of the richest streaks of gold ore ever discovered in the west have been mined from the numerous veins on Hamilton Mountain, bunches that will assay better than \$40,000 per ton can be picked out and tested by the gold pan and mortar as this gold is in a perfect free state, which by practical mill tests can be successfully treated either by amalgamation or cyanidation. The former process is to be used by the Antelope Valley Gold Mining Company, using a slow speed Lane Chillian Mill, as this mill is more adapted to take care of the richest ore than their small stamp mill which is now in operation for experimental purposes. "High Grading" will not be indulged in as by former owners, with a small mill, instead a sufficient capacity mill adapted to treat all grades at the same time will be constructed.

A Los Angeles mining man just returned from this camp made the statement that it was not always the case of the "Grass the farthest away being the greenest," for he had just seen within 4½ hours ride by automobile from Los Angeles one of the best gold mining camps in the West. Such as would cause a stampede for new locations if discovered in Colorado or Nevada.

This great gold belt, as has been reported on by A. E. Wiley, extends from Willow Springs Sanitarium on the west to the great Dry Lake Bed about nine miles east where the Gold Rocks Mining Company are contemplating the construction of a large mill. Considerable development work

by other mining companies and prospectors along the entire course of this mineral zone shows good values and mineral in place. The geological formation consists of intrusive granites, andesite, dacite penetrated by numerous phonolite dykes which has become mineralized forming large bodies of ore. Cross cutting in places has proven these veins to be thirty to forty feet in width, and at a depth of 500 feet in this district on the west shows the continuation, and marked improvement in the quality and quantity of the ore zone as depth is attained. The granite in place on the south are hanging wall. While a great belt of tuff of breccia paralleling on the north are foot wall. On the Hamilton Mountain, west end of this gold belt where the greatest depth has been attained shows perfect uniformity of the formation which indicates deep and profitable mining. No water has been found at the present deepest workings, although to the south a few hundred feet paralleling this great contact formation, water has been developed in unlimited quantities at a depth of from fifty to ninety feet.

The officers of the Antelope Valley Gold Mining Company, when seen, stated that they were not out there to talk, but to do things to prove up this mining district as they were perfectly satisfied to put their own money in first. This company is composed of all Los Angeles business and mining men. A. E. Wiley, well known in Colorado and Arizona, being in charge of development.

As Kern County has been one of the best gold producing counties in California and it has been stated, by competent mining engineers, that there are greater fields for gold ore prospecting today than there has ever been in the history of California. The rush of prospectors into Nevada for the last few years had a tendency to neglect this Rosamond Mining District, since the first discovery of gold a few years ago, but things are moving along in the right direction now.

JAN 6

T-6-12 p 13

The Skidoo Mines Co. in November treated 1192 tons of the company's ore and 144 tons of lessee's ore, although seven days' time was lost through the breaking of a camshaft. The bullion produced was valued at \$9,545, while the total receipts

amounted to \$15,909. Development expense was \$938, and operation cost \$7,600, leaving a net profit for the month of \$7,372.

1-6-12 p 13

## Kern County

A report from Randsburg states that the Four Ace M. Co. is shipping 15 tons of ore per day from the Santa Ana mine. The ore assays, on the average, \$20 per ton, according to the report. Frank Wilson, of Butte, Montana, is having assessment work done on his claims near Randsburg.

## Plumas County

The New York mine near Greenville will be extensively developed in the near future. The property, which is a quartz mine, has been bonded to E. O. Lindblom, of San Francisco.

Press rumors affirm that a mill will be built in the Onion Valley district, at the Comstock group of claims. A report from Quincy quotes H. Kling, superintendent of the property, as saying that the company has developed a large body of ore assaying \$5 to \$20 per ton.

## Sierra County

Coarse gold has been found in gravel in a raise in the Haskell Peak mine. The adit is being driven to bed rock.

The Tightner Mines Co. has been incorporated to operate the well known Tightner mine at Alleghany. Abe Hall, of Grass Valley, will be in charge of the property. L. N. Wagner will be assistant superintendent at the mine, and C. C. Derby, of Nevada City, is to be consulting engineer for the company. The capitalization is \$100,000, divided into 100 shares of \$1000 par value. Among the incorporators are A. D. Foote, of the North Star Mines in Grass Valley; A. B. Foote, assistant manager of that property; C. E. Clinch, of Grass Valley; Edward C. Uren, George Scarfe, E. J. Rector, and C. C. Derby, of Nevada City.

## OROVILLE DISTRICT.

## Statistics for 1911.

Dredge mining in the Oroville district for 1911 probably records an increased production over 1910, due to the increased activities at Natomas Consolidated and one or two other companies. Considerable new territory has been exploited during the year, and large deposits of gravel, previously considered too low-grade, handled. The installation of larger dredges has facilitated the profitable working of many sections disregarded in the early days of the district, but the production is behind the years when the richest deposits only were worked

JAN 6

JAN 6

JAN 13

1912

JAN 13

JAN 13

# TUNGSTEN PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1911.

Colorado and California Chief Producing States.

1-13-12(9)

There was a sharp falling off in the production of tungsten ores in 1911, owing to the decrease in the market for tool steels, in which the bulk of the tungsten is used. According to preliminary figures collected by Frank L. Hess, of the United States Geological Survey, about 1125 short tons of concentrates carrying 60 per cent tungsten trioxide were produced and shipped during the year, which is less than two-thirds of the output for 1910, when 1821 tons were marketed. The prices for the year ranged from \$4.50 to \$8.50 per unit, depending on quantity, quality and individual bargaining. At the close of the year \$5.00 per unit was offered. The unit is twenty pounds of tungsten trioxide per short ton of ore.

As usual the Boulder County (Colorado) field gave the largest returns, 740 tons, and the Atolia (California) deposits the second largest. Smaller amounts were produced in Arizona, Nevada, Idaho and Washington.

The ore mined in Boulder County is ferberite (iron tungstate), which is not obtained in large quantity at any other place in the world. In spite of the poor market several new companies were formed to mine ore in the Boulder field and commenced operations during the year. Two companies profitably worked over tailings left from former operations. A considerable quantity of the ore mined both in this and in other fields was not marketed.

The Atolia field did not make so large a production as in 1910, but carried on work through most of the year.

Near Nipton, Cal., work was done by several persons on tungsten-bearing veins, but most of the ore was left at the mines to await higher prices.

In Arizona a number of carloads of

## HAVE CAR LOAD OF ORE READY FOR SHIPMENT.

Messrs. Charles J. Carr and Chas. Fearney are up from their Leadville property, thirty miles south of Searchlight and over the line in California. These gentlemen are working this property in company with George Weeks, and have a car of ore ready for shipment to the Needles smelter. Lew Sherwood, the freighter, goes down this week to haul the stuff from the mine to the Santa Fe at Ibis. The ore is silver-lead, with very gratifying values. It is being taken from a stope which is being worked upward from the fifty-foot level. There are two shafts about thirty feet apart, which are connected by a lateral, and the ore shows all the way for the thirty feet. Values are increasing as work progresses, with the silver content becoming greater.—Evening Index.

JAN 13

Jan 13, '12 p 9

## ACTIVITY IN RAND MINING DISTRICT.

Shipsey Making Changes in the Good Hope Mine.

(Randsburg Miner)

The Good Hope Mine, operated by the Consolidated Mines Company, Ed Shipsey, superintendent, is making some improvements on their property. Two carloads of material have arrived and work will be commenced next week. A 15-horse power hoist will be installed with a 24-foot head frame and skip. A good supply of rails and cars are on hand. The shaft is now down 120 feet and drifting has uncovered a good vein of ore running from \$40 to \$100 per ton. A recent milling of 65 tons from this mine averaged \$35, but much better ore is now in sight.

The Standard Mining & Milling Company milled five tons from their Gold Coin property this week.

T. B. Petersen and A. F. Diedrick, owners of the Brymer Group, milled ten tons at the Red Dog mill which averaged \$160 per ton.

Sanderson and Petersen are just finishing a ten-ton milling from their lease on the Butte.

The Atolia Mining Company shipped a 40-ton carload of concentrates Wednesday.

About 2½ tons of the concentrates from the dry washer operated by the International Manufacturing & Mining Company between here and Atolia are being milled at the Red Dog. The material shows good values in gold and tungsten. A new machine similar to the one now operating has arrived and will be used by Teagle Bros. on their placer claims near the Baltic mine.

The Four Ace Mining Company, operating the Santa Ana group, have uncovered a fine body of ore which will keep them busy for some weeks. They expect to have a fine milling by the first of the year.

Wm. Bouchard has just made a sale of his Grand Trunk group of claims. The purchasers are Peterson and Deidrick.

Bouchard & Schade have finished their assessment work on the Clara claim.

Jullus Schade has completed his work on the Golden Aard and Hidden Treasure claims.

The real estate money has been.

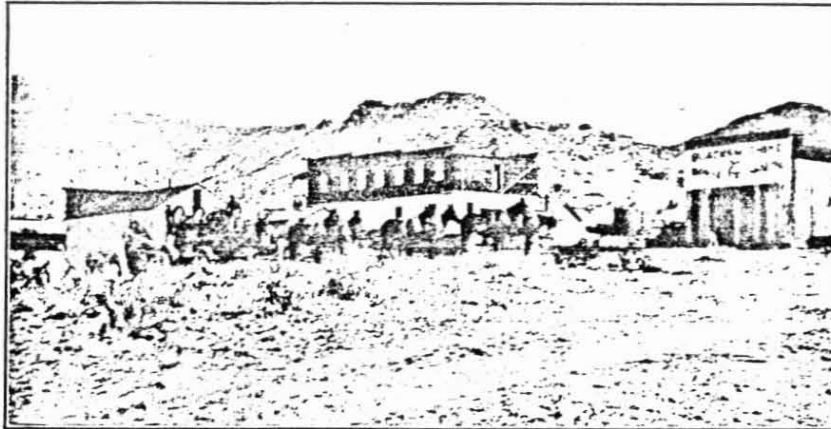
Why was not the money invested in real estate sent away from home? Because capital wished to start business at home, which, of course, is commendable, but why was not the same plan adopted with the money put in mining?

Some will say mines and districts were reported upon adversely. Yes, but that does not prove anything. Cripple Creek, Colorado, was reported adversely upon a number of times, yet men who knew their business put up mills and have taken out millions of dollars and are still taking the gold out.

Kingman District, in Arizona, was reported adversely upon, and mines are being worked there which are paying dividends of four per cent per month today. One engineer reports favorably upon a mining property in Arizona and gave directions for working it, this mine having been turned down by eight engineers as no good; boys twelve years old could have done the same, and probably have given as good reasons for doing it.

The truth is, the country around Los Angeles is not understood, and rumor has it that some people in Los Angeles do not wish it understood and thoroughly promoted and developed.

Jan 28, 1912 p 6



Hauling Machinery to Jumbo Mine.

The people should awaken to the fact that millions upon millions of dollars exist around Los Angeles and belong to the citizens of Los Angeles or others, if they reach out for them. And why not have the **whole thing** and not let outsiders come in and carry away the prize?

And why not develop your entire natural resources? The writer has seen good ore from Mt. Lowe, and the eastern part of Los Angeles county and other places near here; but the greatest amount of mineral will be found in the Rosamond Mining District, about one hundred miles north of Los Angeles, two and one-half miles north of the county line of Los Angeles county, in Kern County, four and one-half hours' ride in automobile. Here exists as great an opportunity for successful mining as exists anywhere in the world with plenty of ore to last for a lifetime, and a valuable fact to Los Angeles is, it will take but a small amount of capital to start an immense business which will return immense profits.

Nature has left this district in a condition for easy mining, water and fuel being near at hand. Mr.

"Bob" Montgomery, of Montgomery Brothers, says, had he known as much about ore as he does now when he was in the Rosamond Mining District, he would never have left the Rosamond Mining District; and everything makes it a great bonanza, existing near a great city, to be a great mining center on the map.

All high experts that have visited this district pronounce it to be identical in resemblance to Cripple Creek, and equal to other great producing regions.

The greatest surprise of the age is that capital has not found, long before this, this immense storehouse of wealth, and thoroughly developed it, and have enormous dividends coming in.

But capital sometimes enjoys long trips and does not even take time to look only into one channel, and that is the one of the slowest returns of profits.

If interest was manifested in all the natural resources about Los Angeles, it would be difficult to find any locality that will equal it. For instance the Milwaukee mine, the property of the Antelope Valley Gold Mining Company, the property of the Tropico Mining Company, the property of the Tiger Mining Company, the property of the Fairview

Mining Company, the Topeka claim, the property of the Black Cat Mining Company, the Conceit mining property, the property of the South Land Mining Association, the Jumbo claim, the Old John Claim, the property of the Red Mountain Mining Company and the property of the Gold Rocks Mines Company, all of which are situated in the Rosamond Mining District. The ore of the district requires fine grinding, and this is the greatest opportunity Los Angeles can certainly ask for with great returns in dividends of millions of dollars.

Big Four stock reached the 41-cent mark this morning. This is the highest price that the stock has yet attained, and, judging from all indications, it will go to the dollar mark before many more moons. The recent strike in the mine is surely having its effect on the stock.

White Caps stock, due, it is believed to the high-grade ore recently struck, coupled with the fact that a strong syndicate of Tonopah mining men is negotiating for the purchase of the lease, went to 11 cents on Friday.—Manhattan Post.



## MOVEMENTS OF MINING MEN

MINE AND OIL OPERATORS ARE INVITED AND URGED TO SUPPLY ITEMS FOR THIS COLUMN.—ED.

Ed Prothero and his partners are working their mine, the Ohio, in Douglas Flat, Cal.

Manager Stanton is sending two more carloads of \$100 concentrates from the Oro Plata to the Needles smelter. Twenty men are at work.

Mr. E. A. Montgomery, of Los Angeles, Cal., who is principally interested in the Zapote Group of Mines in the Ameca district, was in Guadalajara this week.

Wm. Linden, H. C. Dreis and Henry Barkschat, have sold their group of thirteen mines on the Santa Maria, to the Linden Mining Co.

Homer Russell, operating on the Lucky Jim, is sinking the shaft from 50 to 100 feet.

Bob Mabry of Spokane, one of the principal owners of the Yankee Girl mine at Ymir, B. C., is having plans prepared for a mill of 100 tons capacity, to be erected next fall.

S. I. Silverman has secured control of the Crow Creek gold quartz property on Kenai peninsula, Alaska, and has purchased a 10-stamp mill, which will be shipped to the property in the spring.

G. G. Jahn, James Diamond and Richard Whipple have located a promising claim on Basin Creek, Cal., which they will begin developing at once by driving a tunnel on the vein. Tools and provisions were taken to the property this week. The claim has been named Montana King.

James P. Atkinson, a miner-prospecter of Nevada, has returned from the camp of High Grade where he has been employed in the Sunshine mine and says that an opening will yield 35 tons and be worth \$40,000.

A. J. Francis opened up a vein about eight inches in width on the Kismet group, adjoining the Mineral Hill Consolidated on the east side, averaging about \$80 per ton. He is sinking on it as rapidly as possible.

Mr. Garrison who is operating on the property of James S. Hyten has a

Feb 3, 1912 p 16

20-ton shipment of gold ore. Mr. Hyten shipped 20 tons before which ran \$28.70 in gold and this is the same kind of ore. The property is eight miles east of Silver Lake.

J. P. Sweeney, one of the principal stockholders of the Round Mountain Sphinx company, has returned to make the Sphinx mine a dividend.

W. J. Orr, general manager of the Deer Creek Mining & Milling company, announces that a reduction plant will be installed on its holdings on Deer Creek in the Salmon river district of Idaho. The properties were located a number of years ago and extensive development work has been carried on. Early last year a large vein of rich ore was tapped and the development work during the summer and fall has opened this vein sufficiently to permit the extraction of ores in sufficient quantities to supply a reduction plant. The plans provide for installing the machinery as soon as road conditions will permit the moving of the heavy machinery from the railroad.

John Whitney has become interested in the Humbug Tunnel mine, Cal., and intends to explore the property. A deposit of gold-bearing gravel was uncovered a short time ago. The outlook at the Omega is reported to be good. The working crew has recently been considerably increased, and in a short time the mill will be started. At the Saratoga gravel mine, on Table mountain, operated by V. J. F. Dieu and associates, the gravel deposit has been reached. Arrangements are being made for electric power at the Columbus mine, near Tuolumne.

C. F. Nourse has returned to San Francisco from Nacozari, Sonora, Mexico.

George Steinburg, who has had a contract driving a drift from the 200 level of the Belleflower mine, returned from Los Angeles Thursday last and has gone out to the mines, where he and brother will continue the work. The drift in this mine is being run with the object of cutting the vein at that level. In the level above

the vein has a value of about \$50 gold and shows an excellent ore body.

Joseph Detto, who has a lease on a placer mine in Siskiyou county, Cal., owned by George Simmons, recently discovered valuable ore at bedrock. The deposit is over a foot in depth, and the width has not been ascertained. The property is near Hawkinsville.

Frank F. Hunt visited his Iowa group of mines this week, returning Thursday. The mines are now under option to F. T. Powell, who has a force of men drifting from the 200 level each way on the big vein. He says that the drifts are in excellent milling ore, the values being general throughout the vein. The main work is being done on the Nugget vein, where the best showing of mineral has been developed. It is probable that another lift of 100 feet will soon be sunk on the property and the vein exploited by drifts and raises. The Iowa is one of the most promising groups of mines in the Vivian section and promises big things under the present method of development.

James F. Carter and Ed. Schottmiller are still working their Bonanza below the Tom Reed mill, where the seepage waters from the tailings pits run onto their ground and evaporate. The crust that forms from the evaporating waters is skimmed off and piled up, later being stacked and shipped to the smelter. Last week they shipped the first carload of these tailings, the estimated value being \$200 per ton. So far they have been unable to effect a saving of the gold by the old methods used by Mr. Carter below the Gold Road mill but are getting results from the smelter. It is the usual mechanical loss at the mill that has so far given these gentlemen a bonanza in their tailings pits, the waters seeping through the pits of the Tom Reed and flowing into the ground owned by them, where the water evaporates and leaves a cake of slimes and auro-cyanides. The Tom Reed company has dammed up the pits below the mill and while there is not so much that gets away it still is unable to prevent a leakage through the sands, the loss being entirely mechanical. Mr. Carter, on whose lands the tailings have been carried the past year or more, made the discovery that the crust that formed from the tailings carried big values in gold and at once proceeded to pile them up. It is understood that he and Mr. Schottmiller have made a nice thing out of the pits.

Feb 3, 1912 p 16

3-12 (10) "Movements of Mining Men"  
Mr. Garrison who is operating on the property of James S. Hyten has a 20-ton shipment of gold ore. Mr. Hyten shipped 20 tons before which ran \$28.70 in gold and this is the same kind of ore. The property is eight miles east of Silver Lake.  
2-3-12-110

Feb 10, '12 p 15

FEB 10 MAY REVIVE HART.

F. E. Browne, of the California Big Chief Company, located at Hart, Cal., has returned after starting development work going again. The Big Chief property was one of the propositions serving as human magnets during 1907, when from Goldfield and other points of Nevada occurred one of the most picturesque stampedes in the history of the southwest, says The Salt Lake Tribune.

The property is of gold bearing, the formation consisting mainly of dacite and rhyolite, the ore being a free milling character. Mr. Browne states that by amalgamation the ore will yield at least 99 per cent of its yellow metal content, the only question now being the quantity available. There is enough ore now on the dump to pay for a five-stamp mill and everything seems so promising that it looks as if the owners will be busy on the mill before long.

Adjoining the Big Chief in the Oro Belle property, in which the ore shoot has been shown for 431 feet along the trend to date, the average of the rock being \$10.72 gold to the ton. The Oro Belle Company is planning to resume operations to install a mill and place the mine in production form as quickly as possible. A well has been drilled for a depth of 800 feet and an abundant water supply is developed for the mill to be installed.

Feb 10, '12 p 15

GOLD IN CAMPO HILLS FOUND  
BY OLD MINER PAYS \$60  
TO \$80 TON.

Prospector Declares Strike Biggest in  
County Since Discovery of  
Noble Mine.

Lee Morris, an old-time prospector, claims to have discovered gold in unusual paying quantities, four miles north of Campo, San Diego County, Cal., and 150 feet east of the Buckman Springs road.

"On the surface," he said yesterday, "it didn't born anything, but when I got two feet down it began to born \$60 to \$80 a ton. I am down now twelve feet and some of the rock will go \$200 a ton."

Morris described his quartz as "full of wire gold," and said that careful assays made for him in Utah showed

uniform production of from \$60 to \$80 to the ton.

He struck his claim, he said, last March and he has been working it off and on since that time but poor health and years prevent his developing the mine.

"It is the biggest strike in San Diego County since the Noble mine," said Morris.

The ledge was found half way up a hill.

FEB 10

1912

2-10-12 (15)  
The Death Valley Arcahvada Consolidated Mining Company has forty miners at work on the claims near Cima, on the desert. In addition, 20 teams are at work. The litigation in which the property has been involved for some time has been settled, and as there is plenty of money back of the corporation, active development work will continue.

Feb 10, '12 p 13

REPORT SKIDOO MINES CO.

Month of December, 1911.

Tons of ore milled, 1654.

Time lost 2 7-12 days.

Dec. 1st, Cyanide plant closed down for winter.

Value Bullion Produced ....\$13,240.32

Value Concentrates Produced ..... 1,096.00

Total Receipts .....\$14,336.32

Cost Development . \$ 784.54

Cost Operation ....7,478.10 8,262.64

Net profits for month ....\$ 6,073.68

GEO. MACK,

Treas.

FEB 10

FEB 10

FEB 10

FEB 17 1912

**GUARANTY PIPE LINE WORK CONTINUES VIGOROUSLY.**

2-17-12 (15)

C. H. Burdick, Assistant Superintendent of Construction, with a force of engineers, is laying out the wagon road from Maricopa to Ventura. While it requires occasional detours, yet the grades are not excessive, none being in excess of 10 per cent.

The County Supervisors of Kern and Ventura Counties will probably have their own representatives in the fields next week with the engineers of the Guaranty Company, Ventura County having already subscribed liberally to this road work and Kern County is expected to subscribe a similar amount. The Boards of Trade, prominent citizens and Good Roads clubs of the San Joaquin Valley and the Coast counties are assisting very materially in this work, known to be of such great interest.

FEB 17

Feb 17, 1912 p 15

**PROSPERITY AT THE KEANE WONDER.**

**More Ore Being Developed. Production Gradually Increasing.**

Mr. F. N. Fletcher, a mining man, is at the Goldfield hotel, having just returned from a trip to the Death Valley country.

He reports that the Keane Wonder mine had in 1911 the most prosperous year in its history. Bars of gold bullion running from \$20,000 to \$30,000 in value have been shipped every month for the past six months.

Since starting up in 1907 the twenty stamp mill has been running continuously, putting through about 75 tons of ore a day. The cyanide plant has a slightly larger daily capacity than the mill, and in consequence will be closed down a month or two in order to give time to dry the tailings, which are worked by the leaching process. The cyanide plant handles the tailings for less than seventy-five cents per ton, and extracts a high percentage of the values.

All the ore mined so far has been taken from the Keane Wonder claim, and there is considerable tonnage of ore in sight still in this part of the mine, but the work of development has recently been concentrated on the Whipsaw claim, about half a mile east of the main works.

A tunnel 200 feet long was just breaking into the ore body, which carries a considerable percentage of galena and panned well in free gold, some of this ore going at the rate of \$50 a ton. Should this claim develop as favorably as the Keane Wonder claim, or as its extensive surface showings indicate, it will add several years to the life of the property.

Other ore bodies showing extensive croppings of quartz carrying free gold are found on the various claims belonging to this company, but no attempt at developing them has yet been made.—Goldfield Daily Tribune.

FEB 17

Feb 17, 1912 p 15

**STANDARD IN GOOD ORE.**

Twenty years ago the Standard mine was "played out," to hear the knockers tell the story, but it has been "coming back" right along. Within the last three weeks Foreman Frank Smith discovered a new vein on the 300 level and has three shifts at work getting out 30 to 50 cars of good ore every day.

Although the main shaft is down 1000 feet, this property has not been worked below the 600 for many years—since the closing down of the pumping association and it was generally conceded that the Standard mine proper was "worked out" and most of the ore has of late years been taken out of properties bought in when it became the "Consolidated." J. C. Bawden, who was foreman for over ten years and resigned last June, was "sure" that the ore was all gone.

But Frank Smith, who had been shift boss and took charge as foreman on July 1, 1911, thought different and has searched continuously for veins of pay ore with the result that the mine is again producing pay ore from the original "Old Standard," which has made so many people rich and has kept Bodie on the map the last 15 or 16 years.—Bridgeport Chronicle, Union, Cal.

FEB 17

FEB 24 1912

## GOOD ORE FOUND ON 700-FOOT LEVEL. 2-24-12

Samples Taken From Lowest Lateral of the D. & W. Mine Show High Values in Gold and Copper.—Ledge is 5½ Feet Wide.

Samples of ore from the lowest lateral of the D. & W. mine, sent to Los Angeles for assay, give values of \$25 in gold, 90 cents in silver, and \$35.53 in copper.

This ore came from the cross-cut east of the perpendicular shaft on the 700-foot level and is an average sample from the 5½-foot ledge encountered at this depth. This ledge has also been uncovered on the 100, 200 and 300-foot levels, in some places being over nine feet wide.

The property of the D. & W. Mining Company comprises twelve full claims located about eighteen miles northwest of Parker, Arizona. The development of these claims has been going on almost continuously since the D. & W. corporation was formed in 1906, over 3250 feet of underground work having been done to date.

The D. & W. property has the deepest workings in the Whipple Mountain mining district and as the district was entirely unproved as to the depth of the ore bodies previous to the D. & W. disclosures, the results achieved are of the greatest interest and significance to the other owners of mining property in that section. The president and general manager of the D. & W. corporation is John W. Flink, the original discoverer and owner of the famous Rex mine in the Coeur d'Alene district, Idaho.—Parker Post.

FEB 24

J. L. Cunningham and A. J. Wilson were in Barstow recently with pockets full of rich ore from the French Harp group—from claims showing veins carrying from \$10 to \$100 gold a ton. The property is near Death Valley, on the old borax road. Considerable development work has been done. They were on their way to Bakersfield where a deal may be made for property. T. D. Champion is also interested in the mines. 2-24-12

FEB 24

## DESERT MINES ATTRACT BIG CAPITAL

San Bernardino Sun: "They are shipping two cars of ore a day from the Roosevelt mine, of the Bagdad-Chase mining group on the desert," said John T. Reed. Mr. Reed has just returned from a visit to the company's property, and has been looking out for his own heavy mining interests in that section. The outlook for the Bagdad-Chase group is said to be very bright.

There are immense quantities of low grade ore on the dump, and the syndicate which now controls the property is determined to continue operations right along. There is now a crew of forty expert miners employed on the Roosevelt mine.

Mr. Reed reports mining activity brisk in every section of the desert, large syndicates having taken hold of some of the most likely propositions, and development is going forward with a rush.

Since the Schwab and Guggenheim interests have begun to dabble in desert mines in this country other large groups of mining capitalists have come forward, and it is stated that the present year will see immense activity of a permanent character in all sections.

The Estelle Mining Company, Inyo County, California, is planning further extensive development on the Dellephene Tunnel. Mr. R. C. Troger will give the work his personal supervision. 2-24-12 p 15

FEB 24

## RICH ORE IN MASONIC MINE.

2-24-12

(17)

S. L. Perini, who is operating a lease and bond on the Sierra claim at Masonic, California, has made a strike which promises to bring that camp again into the limelight. He sank a vertical shaft fifty feet, and at a depth of about twenty feet struck a vein five feet wide that assayed from \$26 to \$800 a ton. At fifty feet he cut through another vein fifteen inches in thickness, on which he drifted forty feet, the ore averaging \$76 in gold. From that point he ran a crosscut and fifteen feet in struck a vein three feet thick that assays \$43.

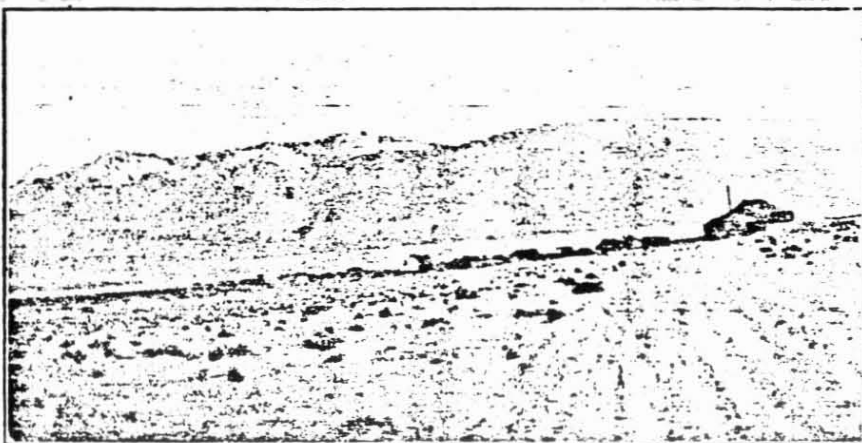
The surface shows six more veins east of the present workings, all of good milling ore. He has lots of good ore on the dump and several tons of high grade ore ready for shipment as soon as road conditions permit of its being moved.—San Francisco Weekly Chronicle.

feb 24, 1912 p 17

FEB 24

Carl Anderson, formerly superintendent of the Johnnie mine, at Johnnie, Nevada, is now in charge of the Lucy Gray mine and mill at Desert, California. It is understood that a cyanide annex is to be added to the milling plant of the company.

FEB 24



Keeler, Inyo County, California.



FEB 24 1912

BAJA, CALIFORNIA.

2-24-12  
(15)

Mr. Mat Hoveck, Manager, Mr. Robt. Lanka, Vice-president, and Mr. Hugh Player, Director, of the Leon Grande Gold Mining Co., have just arrived from the company's property, situated at Santa Rosalia, Lower California, where they have been since the 22nd of November. Mr. Player brought with him a gold bar worth approximately \$2,000, resultant from a test mill run on approximately 90 tons of development ores, showing a value of about \$20 per ton.

This is the first test run made by the company since the property was purchased, and it was the intention of the company to have milled a larger amount of ore, but due to an accident to Mr. Hoveck, the manager, it was necessary to delay further milling until later on. This ore was milled at the Beryl Mining Company's mill, situated 8 miles from the company's property, consisting of 4 Hendy mortars, double stamps, triple discharge, plates, tables, and cyanide plant. The result of this mill test shows that the ores plate from 65 to 70 per cent of their value.

The main shaft of the company's property is now down 400 ft. The last assay taken at the 394 ft. level across 2½ ft., showed value of \$84.32. In the north drift on both the 200 and 350 ft. levels the ore body was widened to approximately 4 feet showing high-grade mill ore in both faces. The company is now figuring on the erection of its own plant.

feb 24, 1912 p 15

FEB 24

TO SET STAKES FOR NEW WAGON ROAD.

2-24-12  
(15)

C. H. Burdick Will Lead Corps of Surveyors to Leave Maricopa.

Maricopa.—Field Superintendent C. H. Burdick, with a full crew of surveyors, engineers, and linemen, will leave Maricopa Monday morning to set stakes for the new wagon road across the mountains to Ventura along the route of the California (Guaranty) Pipe Line Company's line.

Mr. Burdick states that the last preliminary survey made but a few weeks ago, showed that they could get over Pine Mountain on a grade not to exceed eight per cent in any place and that it would be nearly an airline grade, thus doing away with the dangerous curves and short turns that are so numerous in practically every grade road over the mountains. —From the Morning Echo, Bakersfield, Cal. 2-24-12 (15)

2-24-12 (15)

The Pinal Oil Company operating in Santa Maria has changed its financial outlook from debt aggregating \$120,000 in January, 1911, to \$13,000 in cash and \$14,000 receivable at the same time in 1912. Secretary's report Pinal has paid close to \$1,000,000 dividends.

# PANAMINT MINE RESUMES AFTER

TWENTY YEARS

3-2-12 (9) MAR 2

J. K. Turner, the mining engineer in charge of the interests of Al. D. Myers in Nevada, returned from the south today and brings news that Mr. Myers has completed the purchase of the old Panamint mine, on the west slope of the Panamint range, near the foot of Telescope Peak, and one of the most renowned of the early silver bonanzas in the country. Mr. Myers has had the property under bond for the past nine months, during which time he has had a large force of men at work cleaning out the old workings, which are on a vast scale of magnitude, including stopes from 500 to 600 feet in extent and opened to the surface.

Associated with Mr. Myers in the ownership will be men of wealth, but Myers will continue in absolute control. The property, during its period of great production, was owned by former Senators John P. Jones and William M. Stewart of Nevada, and from it they reaped a large fortune in the period prior to the demonetization of silver. The mine was closed down in 1893 and has remained idle until Mr. Myers secured his bond and began prospecting and sampling the property.

The property is in Inyo county, California, and not far distant from the Nevada boundary.

The history of the property is surrounded by romance. Bullion was shipped out in the early days in the form of heavy cannon balls in order to evade the ever-present danger of losing it at the hands of road agents and desperadoes who infested the southwest at the time, and who drew their chief revenues from holding up bullion shipments. The total production of the mine is estimated varying from two to three millions. There was a mill on the ground and a smelter, the product being reduced to bullion in the cannon-ball form mentioned, and tales are told of the miners rolling these balls down the mountains to hasten the work of loading them for transportation.

The old roads have long since disappeared, and access to the property is had by trails, but the new owners will proceed to make good roads. The mine is eleven miles from Ballarat and 70 miles from Randsburg, the nearest railroad point. The property purchased by Mr. Myers now consists of 34 claims, all of which are patented. Protracted litigation has been a factor that has stood in the way of developing the ground, but Mr. Myers has finally brought about an adjustment of all legal difficulties and cleared the title of all question of a cloud.—Goldfield Daily Tribune.

March 9, '12 p 11  
HART CAMP, SHOWS OLD STYLE  
MAR 9 FORM.

Values Found in Big Chief Mine Remind One of Earlier Days.

F. E. Brown, general manager of the California Big Chief Mining Company, with property located in the Hart, Cal., mining district, has received some samples of gold ore from this proposition which partake of the character that inspired, four years or more ago, one of the most picturesque desert stampedes in the history of the great southwest. The samples were assayed in this city, and Mr. Browne received certificates showing the presence of 71.92 and 11.78 ounces of gold, respectively, to the ton.

Little detail from the superintendent accompanied the samples; he said merely that they came from the face of the drift, and Mr. Browne presumes that this rich ore occurs in one of the many seams now being explored by tunnel. There is a fractured zone across this property, which is filled with streaks and seams of gold ore, the zone being fifty feet in width on an average. The streaks carry extremely high values as a rule, but the entire zone will break down ore of an excellent milling grade average, and it is the average upon which Mr. Browne and associates naturally rely for the future.

In the earlier days of the Hart district the surface assays were very high in gold, and bonanza yellow metal rock in those days was the magnet that drew millionaires in automobiles as well as the prospector on a burro. The district was a hotbed of excitement for some time until the 1907 panic drew on, and with the tight money conditions and with the realization that Hart, like all successful gold camps, would be compelled to depend upon its milling grades of ore instead of the jewelry rock, the district became practically abandoned until recently.

Mr. Browne recently visited the property and directed the new campaign of development work which now is resulting so favorably, and he is preparing the specifications for a five-stamp mill for the property. The exact process of treatment remains to be determined in large part but he expects to have everything in shape for installing this plant within the near future.

Other companies are operating in Hart at present and their success is as pronounced as that of the Big Chief, and the camp should be brought down to a highly useful production basis during the present year.

MAR 23

1912

March 23, '12 p 11  
GOLDSTONE, CALIFORNIA, MINES

Mitchell and Andrews have struck ore at Goldstone, California, peppered with gold. They have a vein three feet wide, with a pay streak yielding \$100 a ton. It costs about \$15 a ton to haul the ore to Daggett or to Otis.

Several prospectors are busy on their Goldstone claims. Scarcity of water impedes the search.—Barstow Printer.

MAR 23

3-23-12

REPORT OF SKIDOO MINES COMPANY, MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1912.

Tons of ore milled, 1350; time lost 45½ days. Value bullion produced, \$11,602.17. Cost development, \$863.02; cost operation, \$7,860.81—\$8,723.83. Net profits for month, \$3,078.34.

MAR 9

3-9-12 (11)

The White Mountain Mining Company has taken over the property known as the Sacramento Mine in Mono County, California. The company is composed of Porterville capitalists. At the present time they have secured the services of John Henry, an expert mill and mining man formerly of Colorado, who is on the ground arranging to start the mine about the first of the month.—Owens Valley Herald.

# Los Angeles Mining Review

Vol. 31, No. 29.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, APRIL 6, 1912.

Weekly \$3.00 A YEAR  
10 Cents a Copy

## Los Angeles Mining Review

Established February, 1898.

Entered at Los Angeles Post Office as Second-Class Matter.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

\$3.00 a Year; 10c a copy.

Published by the  
MINING REVIEW PUBLISHING COMPANY  
115 North Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.  
Telephones Home A1597, Sunset Main 575. Cable address  
(registered) Losar.

CARYL A. SEIFFE, Advertising Manager

TO THE PUBLIC.

No one is authorized to solicit subscriptions or advertisements for this paper, nor is anyone authorized to contract any debt on account of this paper, except upon written authority of Business Manager.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

12 months, \$3.00; 6 months, \$1.75; 3 months, \$1.00.

The above rates apply to the United States, Canada and Mexico. The subscription rate for all other countries is \$4.00 a year.

ADVERTISEMENTS—Rate Card mailed on application.

Los Angeles, California, April 6, 1912.

### POTASH FOUND IN MOHAVE DESERT.

Ancient Lake Bed Shown to Contain Millions of Tons of Potash Salts.

A large deposit of potash salts in the Mohave Desert of Southern California has been reported by field men of the United States Geological Survey and the Bureau of Soils. Analyses of the brine in Borax or Searles Lake, in San Bernardino County, show 6.78 per cent of potash (K<sub>2</sub>O), and the amount of the material available is known to be enormous. The potash is believed to be in a readily available form—that is, it can be used as fertilizer without employing any special reduction process—and the climatic conditions of the area in which the deposit occurs are especially favorable to its separation and recovery by solar evaporation.

Borax Lake is the last remaining pocket of a great ancient lake, which has almost dried up, thus concentrating a vast amount of saline minerals. Millions of tons of salt, soda and borax cover the surface of the lake and deposits of soda and borax have been worked, but the development of the potash in the

lake deposits had not been considered until recently. California capitalists are now figuring on the operation of the property, and the potash output may form at least a most profitable by-product, inasmuch as there is great demand for the more common minerals carried in the lake brine.

### Analyses Show Good Percentage of Potash.

Borax Lake was visited jointly by representatives of the Geological Survey and of the Bureau of Soils, who took brine samples from six wells distributed over the salt flat. Analyses of these samples have been made by the co-operative laboratory at the Mackay School of Mines, at Reno, Nev., and show an average of 6.78 per cent potassium oxide (K<sub>2</sub>O) of the total salts present in the brine. These salts amount to nearly 44 per cent of the weight of the brine as it is pumped from the wells. Comparison of the results indicates that the brines are nearly uniform throughout the lake or flat. Existing data give reasonable assurance that the brine-saturated salt body is at least 60 feet thick and covers an area of at least 11 square miles. Assuming the salt body to contain 25 per cent by volume of the brine, the total amount of potassium oxide is estimated at over four million short tons. This estimate is believed to be very conservative, and the available tonnage may well be expected to exceed ten million tons, which would supply this country, at the present rate of consumption of potash, for 30 years. At any rate, it appears that this locality constitutes a very important source of potash, probably in readily available commercial form. Further, it is entirely possible that Salt Wells Valley, another wet-dry lake across the low divide northwest of Borax Lake, which has been worked to some extent for borax, may also contain supplies of potash.

Methods of separating potash from brines are now under investigation by the Bureau of Soils.

Borax Lake, according to the United States Survey, is one of the playas or intermittently wet and dry lakes common throughout the arid regions of the West. It lies between the Argus and Slate ranges, in the Mohave Desert of Southern California. The lake or flat is about ten miles long and five miles wide, and has received the drainage from the surrounding hills for many thousands of years, vast quantities of dissolved minerals being thus concentrated in it. The water has been evaporated under



intense heat of the long, hot seasons, but the  
s have remained, so that for most of the year, in  
often throughout the year, the bed is a glisten-  
plain of white salts, in attempting to cross which  
brazen sun men have lost their lives.

he mirage plays its strange tricks here, and at  
dryest places the traveler can generally see what  
ears to be a broad expanse of water covering the  
a little way ahead—always a little distance off,  
il he approaches the shore of Borax Lake. Then  
n he looks behind him, he sees the water appar-  
y covering the ground over which he has just  
e. The lake occupies a valley made by faults—  
aks and slips in the earth's crust—where a great  
a has been dropped down. Borings have been  
le through the mud and water underlying the  
e to a depth of some hundreds of feet, the deepest  
ings made bringing up hot mud.

#### Close to Railroad Transportation.

a reconnaissance of the general region was made  
one of the geologists of the United States Geo-  
eal Survey in 1900 and is described in the Sur-  
's Bulletin 200, now out of print. Borax Lake  
lf, however, was not visited. The lake is also  
wn on a map in Water-Supply Paper 224 of the  
vey, "Some Desert Watering Places in South-  
tern California and Southwestern Nevada." Its  
rest railroad is the Owenyo branch of the South-  
acific, running from Mohave past Owens Lake.  
ax Lake is situated about twenty miles from the  
ion of Searles, on this railroad.

#### NEW RANDSBURG MAP.

United States Geological Survey Prints Revised Map  
of Desert Area in Southern California.

The topographic map of the wild, desert area  
own as the Randsburg quadrangle, which lies just  
th of the Mohave Desert in Southern California,  
s just been reissued by the United States Geolog-  
l Survey after a revision survey made last year.  
e area was originally surveyed in 1900, but its de-  
opment since that time has necessitated changes  
the map to show the new railroads, mining towns,  
d other works of man. The field work for the  
ision was done by T. P. Pendleton, a topographic  
ineer of the Survey. The area is traversed by  
e Owenyo branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad  
d the Randsburg branch of the Atchison, Topeka  
Santa Fe Railway. The map shows a survey by  
-foot contour intervals and is published on the  
ale of 1 mile to 1 inch. Copies may be obtained  
om the Director of the Geological Survey at Wash-  
gton at the nominal price of 5 cents each, or \$3 a  
ndred if at least 100 are purchased.

#### ALUMINUM ORE AND ITS ACCESSIBILITY IN CALIFORNIA.

Editor's Note—The article under above caption,  
hich ran in last week's issue, contained two or  
mistakes, and we herewith correct same. It  
have read as follows:

Extracts from the engineer's report of property:  
"The topography of the 2240 acre tract, compris-  
g all of section 4 and parts of 5, 9, 3 and 10 south  
the township line, and all of section 33, and parts  
32 north of the township line, forming one con-

tinuous body; is made up of small rolling hills and  
flat top ridges, cut by deep washes, or ravines, with  
precipitous banks, excepting at the interception of  
sections 32, 33 and 4 and 5, at this point a small  
group of mountains, covering about 600 acres; these  
mountains start at or near the depot and reach a  
height of about 1200 feet in a distance of 2000. Wide  
veins of aluminum silicates show in many places on  
the mountain sides.

"Section 33 is clay hills and ridges, cut by deep  
ravines exposing aluminum silicates in many places.  
The northwest quarter of section 4 takes in one of  
the high peaks of the mountain group, this mountain  
terminates abruptly on the south in a deep wash, at  
or near the south line of this quarter, this wash or  
ravine exposing in a number of places aluminum sili-  
cates and oxides and other high grade aluminum ore  
veins, some of them of enormous width; a little south  
of the center of this section, and extending into both  
of the south quarters, is a small hill covering about  
200 acres, the principal part of which is outcrop of  
aluminum ores, as above stated."

"Near the southwest corner of Section 9 is a small  
butte or hill; this hill is about 200 feet in height  
above the surrounding ridges, and covers 150 acres;  
the center of section 9 is located a little to the west  
of the apex.

"Cutting through this hill in a northwestern direc-  
tion, are three separate and distinct high-grade  
veins of aluminum silicates, the western vein extend-  
ing from near the top of the hill down the west  
slope and disappearing under the wash and float  
rock at the foot of the hill, showing it to be over 200  
feet in width; the eastern vein extends from near  
the top of the hill on the east side to the bottom, and  
like the one on the west, disappears under the  
loose rock at the foot, showing this vein to be over  
300 feet in width; the center vein cuts directly  
through the hill is about 30 feet wide, and separate  
from the west vein by a dike of fine-grained, ashen  
gray colored rock, much resembling the Tennessee  
Bauxite. This dike is about 80 feet wide. Between  
the center and the east vein is found an intrusive  
dike of altered granite some 200 feet in width.

"The balance of the property, as stated before, is  
covered with small ridges, flats, and benches, cut by  
washes with abrupt walls, the surface of benches and  
flats is weathered to a considerable depth, and com-  
posed in the main of light gray clay, and chert frag-  
ments; many places the surface of the benches are  
smooth on account of these fragments imbedding  
themselves in the clay, with their flat surfaces ex-  
posed, and even resembling a patch of tiling.

"These aluminum silicate formations seem to fol-  
low closely the strike of a prominent fault zone in  
this district that occurs at or near the crest of the  
small mountains and ridges, and has a strike of  
northwest; the veins are of the contact class, and  
have a very slight dip to the west; the vein matter is  
much oxidized, but free from iron and other impuri-  
ties.

"The mining of these ores is a small proposition;  
pick and shovel is all that is necessary, or even still  
better, the steam shovel, where the ore is to be used  
for the production of ALUMINUM and its salts.

"This property is accessible by wagon through  
any of the draws or washes that all lead up from the  
railroad depot, or near it. The country road crosses  
the property.



APR 27 1912

april 27, '12 p 11

**AN OIL STRIKE RUMORED AT  
BARSTOW.**

**Is Said the Chicago Oil Company  
Has Secured Good Flow of Oil.**

Rumors have been floating about the city for several days that oil has been struck by the Chicago Oil Company, which has for some months been drilling a well on a good prospect about nine miles a little west of north of Barstow on the edge of what is known as the Barstow-Kramer oil field.

The news was brought in by a Barstow man, who stated that word to that effect had come into Barstow, but none of the San Bernardino people who are interested in that section have any definite word as to the alleged strike, so far as can be ascertained.

The Chicago company has had one of the largest and best rigs at work in the field. For some time reports have indicated that favorable formations had been encountered and it was the belief of experts that oil would be found if the drill was sent deep enough.

The rumor has caused considerable stir in this city, as a number of San Bernardino men have land in close proximity to the tract owned by the Chicago company.—San Bernardino Daily Sun.

MAY 4

**may 4, '12 p 10  
POTASH FOUND NEAR BLYTHE  
SIDING.**

**Frank Bowers Records Eight Claims  
Which He Says Are Valuable.**

Frank Bowers came in from Blythe Junction with eight mining locations which he filed for record with County Recorder Harry Allison. They are for potash, and if half Bowers says is true, his discovery promises to revolutionize the potash trade, and open up a new industry for this county. He states that chemical analysis of materials from his claims show potash of a high quality, being absolutely pure.

It is likely that the Bowers property is also rich in trona and other valuable chemical products, trona and potash being usually found in proximity. He says that there is sufficient potash on his eight claims to supply the trade of the country for half a hundred years. Bowers possibly figuring his result from the amount of potash heretofore used.

Recently a chemist named Bailey reported that his analysis of deposits taken from Searles lake disclosed the presence of rich potash and the discovery was widely heralded. The Bowers claims are said to contain potash as pure as that in the Searles lake country. The California Trona company, which owns the Searles lake deposits, announces that it will ship the potash merely as a by-product.—San Bernardino Daily Times.

MAY 4

**may 4, 1912 p 15  
PHILADELPHIA MEN ACQUIRE  
CONTROL OF KEANE WONDER**

Wealthy Philadelphia men are said to have acquired control of the Keane Wonder Company, having purchased the holdings of Thomas B. Rickey, former president of the State Bank & Trust Company.

It is reported here upon good authority that Homer Wilson, one of the early promoters of the property and for several years its manager, was in on the deal and will remain in charge of the mine. Only about 80,000 shares of the stock are now on the market, according to report. It is said that the men now in control will proceed to operate the property on a larger scale than in the past and that the capacity of the fill will be increased shortly.

Reports from the management of the Keane Wonder have been meager for a long time past, but it is said that the production at present is at the rate of about \$20,000 monthly and that bullion is produced at a comparatively small expense. The mine was closed down for several weeks by reason of the breaking of the two-mile cable that operates the aerial tramway used to transport the ore from the mine to the mill. The cable has been replaced by a new one and the mine and mill are again in full operation. The ore is said to average around \$22 per ton and carries free gold. The property is situated on the border of Death Valley, just over the California boundary. It has been the most successful mining enterprise in that part of the country.—Daily Mining Record.

# CALIFORNIA

may 18, 1912 p 11  
STANDARD CONSOLIDATED MINING CO.

ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO  
LOST HILLS.

The operations of the Standard Consolidated Mining Co. at Bodie, Calif., as shown by the official report for the year ended Jan. 31, 1912, were carried on under adverse conditions. The development work of 6254 feet was done at the relatively high cost of \$4.28 per foot and the amount of ore disclosed was comparatively small. The ore obtained by development was 1486 wet tons and by stoping 7980 tons, giving a total mined of 9466 wet tons or 8798 dry tons, which was insufficient to keep the mill operating at full capacity and resulted in higher costs.

The average grade of this ore was \$14.74, of which 45.8 per cent was recovered by amalgamation in the mill. In the slimes plant, the tailings from the stamp mill together with 15,917 tons from the pond, making a total of 24,715 tons averaging \$5.73 per ton, were cyanided, the indicated extraction being 86.8 per cent and the actual recovery 128.6 per cent. The total indicated extraction was 90.7 per cent, while the actual extraction was 117.1 per cent. Superintendent Buchanan thinks that this discrepancy between indicated and actual recovery may be due to the presence of amalgam in the old tailings, as the bottoms of several of the ponds were worked out during the year. Due to the small tonnage available from the mine and the difficulty of handling the old tailings, which are practically all clay, and filter slowly, the total tonnage was much less than last year and the cost per ton higher.

The total cost of operation is given as \$17.107 per ton, divided as follows: Mine: General, \$3.614; development, \$2.827; stoping, \$4.362; distribution accounts, \$0.978; total, \$11.781 per ton. Mill: Labor, 89.6c; supplies, 33c; bullion (express and treatment), 6.9c; distribution accounts, 58.3c; total, \$1.878. Slimes plant: Labor, 93.6c; supplies, 21.6c; bullion, 7.8c; distribution accounts, 46.5c; total, \$2.395. Administration, \$1.053. The following additional data concerning supplies consumed in the slimes plant are given: Cyanide, 11 lb.; lime, 16.6 lb.; lead acetate, 0.1 lb.; zinc, 0.7 lb.; pebbles, etc. per ton of ore.—Engineering and Mining Journal.

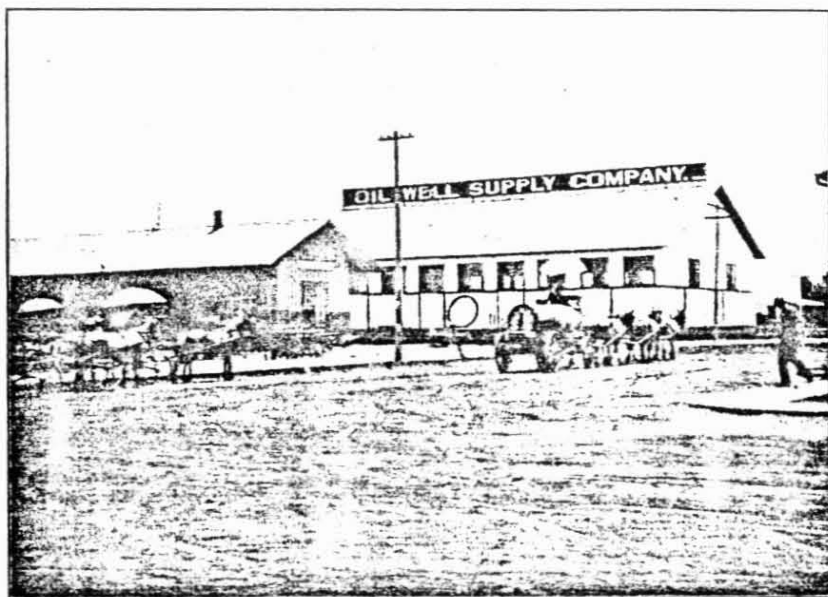
The attention of California oil men is again turning to the Lost Hills, as a result of the demonstration of high gravity oil in the district.

Most of the wells are showing petroleum with a gravity ranging from 30 to 39 degrees Baume, and the insistent demand for oil of this quality has given an emphatic impetus to developments. The average well produces only about 200 barrels per day, but the oil is of paraffine base and commands about double the price paid for any other California oil. The development of the high gravity wells has stimulated activity throughout the field, particularly as many of the wells are incepted at shallow depths. The Standard, Universal, General

northerly fields. The Producers Transportation company, a subsidiary of the Union, and the Associated Oil company, have completed pipe lines from the district to their main pipe line systems, and steady shipments of oil to the refineries are being made. The Associated, Standard, Union and other refining interests are showing considerable rivalry in securing the product. The Universal is rapidly increasing its production and drilling more wells. It is stated at San Francisco that this company will probably erect its own refining plant before the end of the year. Over production has no terrors for the Lost Hills producer, as the quality of oil produced is so eagerly sought that demand exceeds the supply.—Daily Mining Record. may 18, 1912 p 11.

## GREAT HOPES MINE.

Great Hopes mine resumes work on its old claim again, located at Cinco, Cal. Since their last operating the Great Hopes have suffered the loss of one of their best officials, who is well



Storehouse of Oil Well Supply Co., Coalinga, Cal.

Petroleum, Associated and other powerful companies are prosecuting vigorous work, and a number of new wells were finished in April. New rigs are being shipped in and the various companies are showing a disposition to develop their holdings with utmost speed. The oil is particularly desirable for refining and is pronounced equal in quality with much of the best imported.

Recent work by the Standard and Universal has extended the boundaries of the proven field, and work beyond the proven oil belt is progressing. Little trouble has been experienced in drilling and cost of sending down wells is less than in the more

known throughout the mining world—S. D. Rannels, secretary and director. The following resolutions were passed by the directors:

"Resolved. That it is with the deepest regret and sorrow that we record our loss in the death of our former secretary and director. A man of sterling integrity, and the most scrupulous honesty; slow to anger, quick to overlook a fault, even to forgive a wrong. In him we all have lost a friend and the company has lost a most faithful and conscientious worker."

It will be remembered the Great Hopes mine was shut down in 1907 during the panic.

MAY 4 1912

may 4, '12 p 10  
REVIEW OF MASONIC MINING  
DISTRICT.

We reproduce the following from the Carson City News of recent date.

A representative of the News visited the mining camp of Masonic a few days ago to look into various matters and report the same to the people of this section, who are to a great extent interested in the camp and owners of a large amount of the stock of the various companies which were organized a number of years ago and whose shares were sold for various sums.

The most important property in the district and the one which has been most in the eyes of the people for the past few years, in fact since the discovery of the camp, is the Pittsburg-Liberty. This property has produced thousands upon thousands of dollars, but owing to poor management the mine has not proven to be a paying venture and at the present time is closed down.

History has proven that a far greater per cent of mines are made than are found, and this property, with a most excellent showing, nothing whatever was done toward improving it, but every action was to gut it, steal away the ore bodies and do little, if anything, toward proper development work. When the property was first located and the ore bodies determined, it was found that there were numbers of rich stringers and these are mined and milled and nothing done toward seeking the true depth and latitude of the ore zones. A long tunnel was driven, but this could not be called a test of the mine, as its face was not below the broken-up formation and nothing of proof found that the ledges did not continue downward or were in their proper positions.

The future of Masonic hinges upon the outcome of this property, as it has become the keystone of the camp, and it behooves every stockholder of any property in the district to work with might and main to secure the proper development of this holding.

The Pereni Lease on the Sereta claim is today the only producer in the camp. Two men are working on

the property and are sacking ore which will net a goodly sum. The work is being done in a drift at the bottom of a forty-foot shaft. The ledge is spotted and demands close sampling and sorting. The ledge is in a broken up formation and depth may prove it to be a bonanza. Pereni has a lease and bond on the property and expects to open up a big mine within a short time. It is his intention of driving the shaft to a greater depth at once and attempt to locate the parent ledge.

The Pittsburg Extension is a valuable property of which much of the stock is held in this city. Lack of capital has prevented the development of the claim, although the money already expended has been spent to good advantage and the mine has a good showing in a long tunnel which is being driven upon a cross ledge to tap the main dike. From all appearances this property warrants the spending of more money and stands a good chance of being a heavy producer.

5-11-12 MAY 11

may 11, '12 p 11

REPORT SKIDOO MINES CO.

Month of March, 1912.

Tons of ore milled.....	1175
Time lost .....	11 days
Value bullion produced.....	\$11,957.21
Value cyanide produced.....	2,451.06

Total receipts .....\$14,408.27

Cost.

Development: .....	\$1,334.96
Operation .....	8,207.43
	9,542.39

Net profits for month.....\$4,865.88  
GEO. MACK, Treas.

The shaft of the Pluma Consolidated mine, California, operated by the California Exploration Company, composed of London capitalists, is being unwatered and will be cleared to the 1700-foot level from which point it is planned to sink an additional 500 feet.

MAY 4

may 4, '12 p  
MINING AND MILLING NOTES.

Sidney Coburn recently purchased some extensive placer grounds extending southeast from the Baltic property toward Atolla. He has disposed of a portion to Chas. Phelps, of Los Angeles, who will work the ground by a process patented by the Gold and Platinum Extraction Company. Phelps will incorporate a company at once. He arrived by auto from Los Angeles last night accompanied by H. W. Squires, A. E. Lonsberry, Bert Ulmer and Geo. F. Symonds, who are interested in the project. A small, 1400-lb. test mill has arrived in Johannesburg and will be taken out today. It will be ready for operation in ten days. A 20-day test run will be made on the ground formerly owned by the Wynn Bros. If this proves as satisfactory as the laboratory tests that were made, a larger mill of great capacity will be installed at once. This ground has been demonstrated to contain good values in tungsten and gold. It remains to be seen whether this process will handle it successfully. If so it will mean a great deal to this camp.—Randsburg Miner.

THE GOLDEN GATE.

Steve Kavanaugh, who has been employed at the Golden Gate Mine for the past month, returned to Bridgeport, California, Tuesday and reports that the prospects of the property are better than ever before. Ten men are now at work in the mine and by the middle of May that number will be doubled. A tunnel is being driven between the two old tunnels, parallel to same and sufficient ore has been measured up and blocked out to pay for all improvements that are rapidly being installed.

REPORT OF THE SKIDOO MINES COMPANY.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 25, 1912.  
Report Skidoo Mines Co. Month April, 1912. Tons of ore milled, 1068. Time lost 10 and 7-24th. days Ten stamps only in operation on account of shortage of water. Value bullion produced, \$8,222.50. Value Cyanide Produced \$4,280.42. total \$12,508.99. Cost, Development \$1,468.57. Operation \$7,525.16. Total \$8,993.73. Profits for month \$3,515.26.



ANTELOPE VALLEY GOLD MINING COMPANY.

The mining "camp" of Los Angeles is about to resume operations on their mine which is located in the Rosamond Mining District, 90 miles north of Los Angeles, and about five miles from the Southern Pacific railroad. Climatic conditions of this district are excellent, so as not to hinder mining the year round.

E. M. Hamilton, the original discoverer of this mine, now owned by the Antelope Valley Gold Mining Company, is now living on his ranch, 2½ miles west of this mine, where he

elaborate colors, as an heirloom. This was given to him by the present owners, to keep in remembrance of his many hard struggles and years spent on the desert.

The picture of the five-stamp mill herein was purchased by Mr. Hamilton to replace the old two-stamp mill. The present company has purchased a 100-ton S. Beer roller quartz mill of modern type.

The property of this company consists of seventeen claims, one twenty-acre patented mill site, one five-stamp mill, six large stone buildings, used for boarding house, bunk house, residences, assay office, bullion office and

shows a well-defined and regular vein, with pay ore in place.

About \$300,000 was mined out of the extreme north shear by Mr. Hamilton, and was milled through this old five-stamp mill, about 80 per cent being saved by amalgamation, 15 per cent by cyanide, all being made into gold bars at the time, assaying 650 to 700 fine.

With this new and up-to-date 100-quartz Beer mill, the company hopes to make a better production of ore at a considerable less expense. There is enough free milling ore to supply a 100-ton capacity mill for some years. The company is developing work sufficient to keep several years ahead of the daily milling capacity. The company has produced sufficient bullion to pay all mining and operating expenses through this old five-stamp mill. Now that they have the new 100-quartz mill they will make a showing that will create a surprise throughout the mining districts, as the precious metal is plentiful in this mine. Assays on 8,000 tons of ore that was mined and milled by the Hamiltons with their small milling machine, averaged about \$36.00 per ton. Several times that tonnage of good milling ore was left in next to the walls. This ore will be milled immediately, at a cost not exceeding \$2.25 per ton. The officers of the company are well-known business and professional men of Los Angeles. No salaries are paid these officers. The company is capitalized at \$1,000,000. Par value of stock \$1.00 each, full paid and non-assessable. As the company has about expended their operating cash through the purchase of this 100-quartz mill, they are going to offer a block of their treasury stock at twenty-five cents per share to raise sufficient funds to finish the construction for this new mill. There is no question but what this stock will increase shortly after the mill begins operation.

The officers are composed of A. E. Wiley, president; Alfred Solano, vice-president; C. Miley, secretary and treasurer; Dave Goldberg, assistant secretary and treasurer, with offices at 622 Exchange Building, Los Angeles.

July 1st, is the time predicted by the promoters of High Grade for a thriving and rapidly growing town at Fort Bidwell. The fact that the snow is all gone and the miners are working from sunrise to sunset.

Victor Brandt, John M. Fox and Hugh H. Brown, are the names of the incorporators filed with the county clerk for the Railroad Valley Company, incorporated for \$1,000,000. The property is located in Railroad Valley.



"FROM POVERTY TO WEALTH," E. H. HAMILTON

spent a fortune, as well as most of his mining career. No doubt a good many of our readers will recognize the picture of him. This picture has been published by the leading magazines and periodicals throughout the country. The convicting and impressive expressions, or the title from "Poverty to Wealth," or "I have struck it at last," justifies them in doing so.

After he had taken out a quarter of a million dollars, the excitement of the discovery brought on complicated litigation, which he did not feel able to combat, owing to his extreme age. He sold out to the present company. The original mill which Mr. Hamilton used in this mine was a small two-stamp mill, being his first experience, and the first property of this kind which he ever owned. At present he has it on his ranch decorated with

sampling office, blacksmith shop, also freight and oil wagons, horses, mining tools and machinery, ore cars, two gas engine hoists, ore bins and chutes.

All litigation on this property has been settled in full, placing the present company in a position to bring this valuable property up to the highest standard of production, on a considerably larger scale. There are few gold producing mines, so well qualified, with such unlimited supply of water for milling purposes as are developed in Antelope Valley.

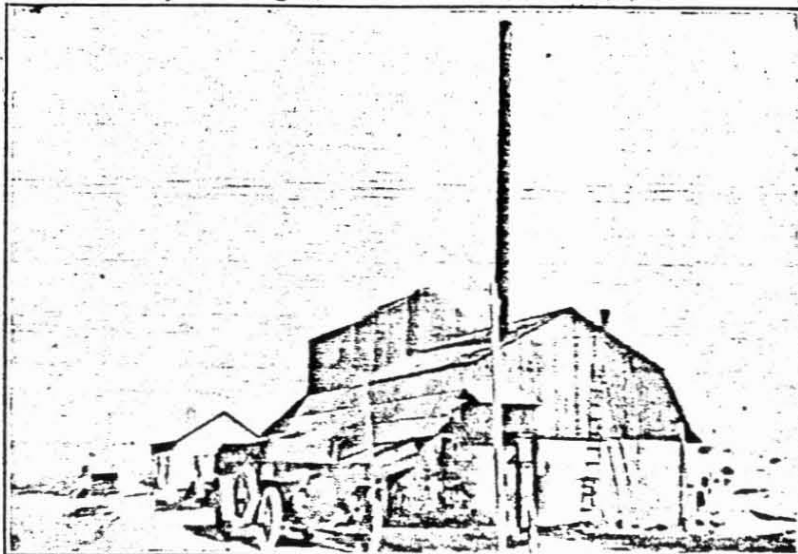
The mother vein of this district, outcropping for some 12,000 lineal-feet, of which has been developed to about 4,000 lineal-feet, with shafts from 90 to 300 feet in depth, and tunnels from 100 to 450 feet in length along the course of the vein for a distance of 5000 feet. The development work



JUN 15 1912

June 15, '12 p 9

JUN 15



OLD STAMP MILL, ANTELOPE VALLEY MINING CO.

JUN 29

june 29, '12

11

REPORT-SKIDOO MINES CO.

Month of May, 1912

Tons of ore milled.....	1209
Time lost .....	10½ days
Value bullion produced.....	\$10,917.07
Value cyanide produced—first	
half May .....	2,790.77
Value cyanide (est.) pro-	
duced—last half May.....	4,012.07

Total receipts .....\$17,719.91

Cost.

Operation ..... 7,202.08

Development .....\$ 1,504.18

\$ 8,706.26

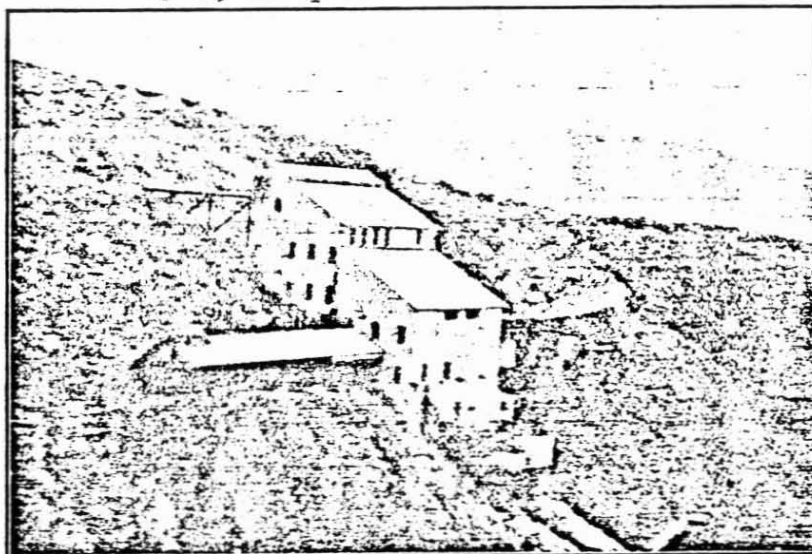
Net profits for month....\$ 9,014.65

GEO. MACK, Treas.

The Pyramid Oil Company is building a rig to start work on Well No. 2 on Section 26-31-22, North Midway. The Company expects to spud in on the first of July.

JUN 29

6-29-12 p 11



SKIDOO MILL, SKIDOO, CAL

JUL 27

JUL 27 1912

(10) JULY 27, '12 P  
PALOS VERDES DISTRICT IN  
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA IS  
ATTRACTING ATTENTION.

Some of the Districts in This Vicinity, in Riverside County, Are the Virginia Dale, Red Cloud, Paymaster and the Picacho—More or Less Work Has Been Carried On for Some Years.

RIVERSIDE, Cal., July 22.—The Palos Verdes district, in the Palos Verdes mountain range, Riverside county, is claiming much attention following numerous strikes of high grade gold quartz. Among the districts embraced in this field are the Virginia Dale, Red Cloud, Paymaster, Picacho and other promising veins.

Developments have proceeded along mediocre lines for two or three years, but of late results have been so satisfactory that a new era has dawned. One of the most important events in the field's recent history was the sale of the Gray mine to Eastern capitalists for a reported consideration of \$150,000. Large reserves of excellent grade ore have been proven on this estate and the new owners are stated to be arranging for the erection of a modern 40-stamp mill. Thorough tests have been made of the ore, and a large percentage is pronounced free-milling.

The Stanchfield Gold Mining & Milling company has acquired a group of claims, embracing 120 acres, and has commenced vigorous work. Four shifts are going down, with the deepest at the 135-foot point. Several veins, running two to six feet wide, have been demonstrated. In addition numerous stringers of rich quartz have been intersected. Assays of some of this ore shows values of \$1000 per ton. As far as developments have progressed, indications favor persistent veins and high quality of quartz. Most of the ore is reported free-milling and the company is planning the erection of a stamp mill and cyanide

plant. By introducing cyanide the comparatively small percentage of refractory ore will be forced to yield its riches. Transportation facilities are stated to be excellent, the district lying five miles west of the fertile Palos Verdes valley. J. A. Stanchfield is president and manager.

The noted old Poverty mine, in the Darwin district, Inyo county, recently passed to A. Baring-Gould, representing English interests. Two shifts are employed and the mill is operating steadily. Several improvements have been made. The Christmas Gift mine is making steady shipments of ore averaging \$80 per ton.

AUG 3

AUG 3, '12 P 9  
DIVIDEND IN SIGHT.

The Antelope Valley Gold Mining Company, situated one hundred miles north of Los Angeles just across the line in Kern county, soon to become a dividend payer, is the hard-working efforts of the stockholders, as they expect to have in operation within ten days, a 100-ton S. Beer roller quartz mill on this old tailings dump which amounts to several thousands of tons of good pay dirt; this is to regrind the coarse sands that the former old 5-stamp mill worked. Over \$250,000 was extracted from this amalgamation. The management claims that they will with their new milling machinery, extract a savings of 98 per cent against 75 per cent with the old mill. It is expected that this machinery will reduce mining and milling expenses to within \$2 per ton, which will give this mine a greater margin for larger profits from their great body of ore now claimed to be locked out; the former owner, E. M. Hamilton, milled several thousand tons from the old 5-stamp mill that netted an average of \$35 per ton, although this was included in "High-grading" somewhat. This new company is installing the new, up-to-date larger capacity mill so as to eliminate any more sorting, and therefore, reducing mining expenses. This new mill will be erected at the mine shaft handling all ores by the gravity system. What values are left in the tailings after passing the roller mill will be treated either by the

"Globe Amalgamator" or the "Trent System" of cyanide tanks and agitator; the former system is now installed at the old tailing dump to be tried out, the results from which are being watched by different mining men and if the practical test comes up to all former experimenting test this company claims it will revolutionize the system of fine gold extraction as slimes are its specialty. Nothing can get away as the ore will be crushed through this roller mill to a slime, thus liberating all the values. This ore as it is broken down in the mine some 90 per cent will pass through the Grizzly when dumped into the bin at the mill. Owing to the softness and easy crushing of this ore a greater capacity is gathered through the mill with less machinery. Another great feature is the unlimited good water supply developed. While this company has one of the best known mining managers at its head, the company is not composed of any wealthy men, so their efforts and success of getting such a mine and in getting the same up on a large producing basis shows true western grit—the goods that has made the Golden West.

The city of Los Angeles is expected to reap the benefit from this new mining camp as all supplies will have to be purchased here and the miners will have to "come down the hill" to spend their "pay-day," so an automobile ride out to this new mining camp is a likely feature for the sightseers, as a new road is now being constructed from the end of Fernando Boulevard via the Edison and Kern County Power lines into Antelope Valley that will cut off some forty miles from Los Angeles to this mine.

AUG 3

AUG 3

1912

aug 3, '12  
THE LORETTA COPPER MINE IN  
INYO COUNTY.

Over \$2,000,000 to Be Spent on Improvements—Britishers Visit Valley.

BISHOP, Cal., July 31.—That the largest and most prominent mining camp within Inyo's borders is certain to grow at the Loretta mine is the belief of those best acquainted with the gigantic property. This mine is in the White mountains on the eastern side of Owens river valley and thirty-five miles from Bishop.

The Loretta mine is controlled by Charles M. Schwab, and it is stated that \$2,000,000 will be expended in developing this great property, which its owners consider equal to the famed United Verde.

being then located as the Neptune. The present interests acquired and organized the Loretta company in 1906. Work has gone on since then, pausing for only two years at the time of the great panic. Mr. Eva, the discoverer, is still connected with the property as a stockholder. For a time he was the manager, when he retired from that position to go to England, and John G. Kirchen, manager of the Tonopah Extension and Tonopah Merger mines, has been manager for some time past.

About six miles of road have been built. The property is reached by going on the Waucoba road to near the White Mountain summit, then turning due north for 13 miles.

The region is essentially arid. Water is hauled fourteen miles, from

AUG 3

p 9

aug 3, '12

REPORT OF SKIDOO MINES CO.,  
MONTH OF JUNE, 1912.

Tons of ore milled, 1186; time lost, 10 days; value bullion produced, \$11,348.95; value cyanide produced, first half June, \$2,694.14; value cyanide (est.) produced last half June, \$2,909.55; total receipts, \$16,952.64.

Cost—Development, \$1,399.00; operation, \$7,819.40; total cost, \$9,218.40.

Net profits for month, \$7,734.23.

GEO. MACK, Treas.

AUG 31



Falls of Cottonwood Creek, Inyo Co., Calif.

Already a shaft 865 feet in depth has been sunk and a great mass of 4 to 5 per cent copper, carrying \$3 in gold values per ton, has been blocked out. One can readily understand that the proximity of such a mining camp will be as an added consumer for the Owens river valley products.

This beautiful valley is daily showing new features in its many opportunities. It fairly abounds in agricultural and mineral resources, which new transportation facilities are stimulating and bringing before the people of California.

The property was originally discovered by Wm. Eva in December, 1879.

a spring. The company has bought a motor truck to replace the teams heretofore used for this purpose. Later, a pipe line will be laid, probably from the Oasis ranch, which will be to the company's interests to buy.

AUG 31

INCREASING CAPITAL.

7-31-12(5)

The Antelope Valley Gold Mining Company has mailed official notices to the stockholders to the effect that on September 30th, in the city of Phoenix, Arizona, a meeting will be held for the purpose of increasing the capital stock from one million shares of the par value of \$1.00 each to an amount not exceeding two million shares of the par value of \$1.00 per share. The increase of directors from three to five will also be discussed by the body as well as other business. You have our heartiest congratulations.



## Where the Eyes of the Mining World are Looking

AUG 31

A Short History of the Deep Springs Mining District, in the North-eastern Corner of Inyo County, California

The Deep Springs mining district, lying on the eastern slope of the White Mountains, some forty-two miles north of the famous Cerro Gordo mine of Keeler, California, first came into prominence as a great producer of high grade silver ore, away back in the early sixties. At that time the old Cliff mine on Mineral Mountain was sending its millions to the smelters of Carson City, and such well known properties as the Blue Bird and the Old California were adding their

"78" were turning out quantities of ore that would run as high as \$20.00 per pound in gold, to say nothing of lower grade ore from which fortunes were being pounded.

During the early working of the various properties, much copper ore of good grade was also encountered in many deep shafts, but owing to the great distance from transportation it was impossible to handle such ore at a profit, and it was only taken out and thrown on the dump or waste



POSTOFFICE, OASIS, INYO CO., CAL.

quota of high grade silver ore to the camp's enormous production.

Of the old-time mines of Inyo county, which made that section famous throughout the mining world, there were none more important than the Cerro Gordo, with a record of producing over \$20,000,000; the Queen with a production of \$14,000,000, and the Cliff mine, at that time the best known and most productive property of the Deep Springs district, with \$12,000,000 to its credit.

The Cliff mine holds the record for making the largest shipment of High Grade silver ore ever received at the Carson City smelter, averaging better than thirty-six hundred ounces to the ton.

Not alone for their enormous production of silver ore were the mining districts of Inyo county celebrated, but such mines as the Gold Coin and

piles, where it lies today.

Satisfying themselves by thorough investigation that there were untold millions of copper ore in these old districts that could be handled at a profit, Mr. C. M. Schwab and associates secured the Loretta mine. After sinking a shaft to the depth of 865 feet, and exploring the property thoroughly to a depth of 1500 feet with diamond drills disclosing immense bodies of ore averaging 4 per cent and 5 per cent in copper and \$3.00 per ton in gold, they have decided to immediately start development work and the construction of a modern smelter at a cost of \$2,000,000.

The Loretta mine is about seventy-five miles from Coaldale and in the neighborhood of fifteen miles from Oasis, where the smelter and railroad

(Continued on Page 7)

### MINERAL PAINTS PRODUCTION.

We have received from the Department of the Interior, a report on mineral paints which came to us at a very opportune time because of the many enquiries that we have received relative to this industry from parties who are contemplating starting in that business in California. The pamphlet, which is written by Mr. W. C. Phalen, seems to be quite comprehensive, giving the figures for the amount produced in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Canada, Belgium, Japan, and the various states of the Union from 1906 to 1910, as well as the amount of production by states from 1905 to 1911. The principally producing states for this material are New York and Pennsylvania, which produced in 1911, 15,669 tons, a falling off from the year previous of about 4000 tons, while all the rest of the states, including California, produced 11,920 tons, a gain over 1910 of 1646 tons. In this computation there has not been included the zinc and lead paints which are, properly speaking, mineral paints but are not classified as such, owing to their having to undergo a roasting or corroding process before they actually become paints, while the so-called mineral colors require no preparation other than drying and grinding into impalpable powder when they become the paint pigments of commerce suitable for use as paints, stains for wood, mortar and cement stains, kalsomine and other uses in the arts in which they are commonly employed. The chief cause for comment is found in the fact that California, one of the largest consumers of metallic paints, because of the character of the thousands of buildings which have been and are being constructed of wood, requiring paint for their preservation and beautification, is credited with having produced but an infinitesimal amount, while nature with a lavish hand has bestowed upon the state mountains and mines of the most beautiful of mineral colors sufficient to decorate and adorn a world, so infinite is the variety of shades, harmonious and contrasting colors, unfading and everlasting. Why do we not produce paint for our own requirements and those adjacent states that follow our designs in architecture? Mining boys, be alive and send us your paint samples which we will have appraised by a paint chemist and thus start on the road to success a native industry.

AUG 31

AUG 31



(Continued from Page 6)

terminals are to be located. The owners of this property consider it equal to Senator Clark's famous United Verde mine.

There are today, four groups of mines located along this immense copper, gold and silver-bearing ledge: The Loretta, owned by Charles M. Schwab and associates; the Piper properties, owned by N. T. Piper, Jr.; the Copper Queen group, owned by James Jacoby of Denver, Colorado, and the Pioneer group, a relocation of the old Cliff mine, owned by John H. Plattner of Los Angeles, California.

These properties all show immense well-defined bodies of high grade ore.

oped natural wealth in so small a territory?

Upon the advent of a railroad into the Fish Lake Valley, one of the most fertile districts of Nevada and California will be opened for development. The great mines will produce their millions in mineral wealth, and the fertile valleys their golden harvest of fruit, grain and alfalfa.

The California and Nevada Power Company's lines, from Bishop to Silver Peak, pass directly across the district and can furnish the power to light the home of the farmer and drive the machinery of the mines.

There are few districts with the

gren of the United States Geological Survey, which also discusses platinum-bearing minerals, the uses of the metal, its source in the United States and the possibility of new discoveries. It also contains notes on other metals, such as iridium and palladium. A copy of the report may be obtained free upon application to the Director, United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

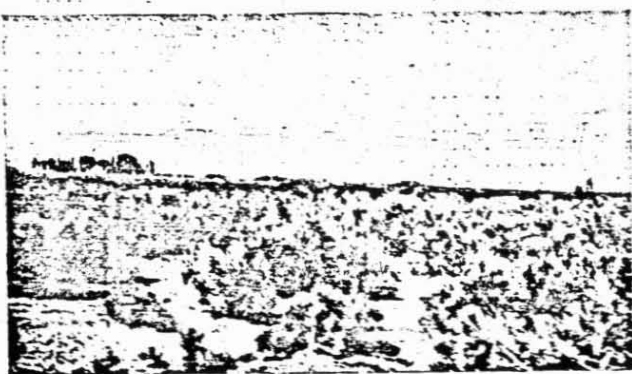
#### QUICKSILVER IN MEXICO.

(Consul Wilber L. Bonney.)

A recent shipment of 400 flasks of quicksilver (26,000 lbs.) was made from San Luis Potosi to New York. Quicksilver has not hertofore appeared as an item in the exports from San Luis Potosi to the United States. The output has been consumed in the home market or shipped to Europe, and while present market conditions continue it is probable that shipments will be made to or through New York.

There are more quicksilver claims in San Luis Potosi than any other state in Mexico, but the product is not in proportion to the number of mines. Although there are 41 mines subject to the federal tax, the bulk of the quicksilver is produced at Moctezuma, 40 miles north of San Luis Potosi, and at Guadalcázar, 52 miles northeast of the city. Moctezuma is a comparatively recent development. The group of mines at that point, known as Guadalupeana, Purissima, and Ampliación de Purissima, include about 400 acres. This deposit is rich in quicksilver, the ore being black metacinnabarite, yielding at times as high as 60 per cent of metal. These deposits lie almost on the surface at an elevation of about 5700 feet above sea level and are controlled by Mexican capital. In spite of elevation, the workings are handicapped at times by water. The output is said to amount to about 1200 flasks of 75 lbs. each per annum.

AUG 31



SITE OF \$2,000,000 SMELTER

blocked out and ready to start shipments, once transportation is furnished to the smelter. The vein has been prospected for twenty miles, and shows good values for the whole distance. Mining experts who have visited every mining camp of merit in the world, admit that it is the greatest copper showing they have ever seen, and exploration by machine drills has proved the ore bodies to be both large and continuous.

It is believed that when these great properties are opened up and in operation they will prove to be the equal of any copper producing mines in the world. It may be added that none of these companies have stock for sale, and it is not generally known whether they, or any of them, are incorporated. There is therefore no chance that it is a stock-jobbing scheme.

Inyo county also boasts immense deposits of nitre, the mineral for which the U. S. Government is searching the world, alum enough to supply every demand, mineral paint in great quantities, and among the largest sulphur deposits in this country. All of these within a range of twenty miles of the Deep Springs mining district. Where will you find so much undevel-

promising future of Inyo county, California.

#### PAYS TO FIND PLATINUM.

In 1911 California produced 511 ounces of platinum, valued at \$14,873, or little less than \$30 an ounce.

Oregon produced last year 117 ounces valued at \$3265. These two states produce all the platinum which is mined in the United States.

The price has advanced from less than \$25 an ounce in 1910. The world's production of platinum last year was 314,323 ounces.

These figures are contained in a government report by Waldemar Lind-

### Mining Men MAKE YOUR HEADQUARTERS AT Hotel Sherman

Southeast cor. Fourth and Hill Sts.—Main Entrance 314 W. 4th St., near Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.

AN Exceptionally Light House of 150 Rooms, Private Baths, Perfect Beds, Elegant Furnishings, Ideal Cleanliness, Efficient Service, Elevator, Hot and Cold Water, Steam Heat and Free Telephone in Every Room.

**RATES:** \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.00 Per Week. \$1.00 Per Day.

Street Cars and Busses From Depots

From So. Pac. Station, take "Depot Line" car to Spring and Fourth Sts.  
From Salt Lake Station, take Western Ave., or Heliotrope Drive car to Broadway and Fourth Sts.  
From Santa Fe Station, take West Eleventh Street car to Broadway and Fourth Sts.

W. I. WEBBER, PROP.  
GEO. W. BALDWIN, MGR.

Phones: Main 7867 to Office and Rooms  
Home F 3531 to Office and Hall.

SEP 7 1912

SEP 7

SEP 7

sept 7, 1912 p 12  
SANTA ROSA MINE IN CALIFORNIA  
IS BOUGHT BY TONOPAH AND  
NEW YORK MEN.

The other day a big mining deal was consummated by which the Santa Rosa mine, near Keeler, Cal., came into the possession of Tonopah and New York interests. The details of the deal are given by the Owens Valley (California) Herald as follows:

"By long odds the most important event in mining in Inyo county this year has been the sale of the Santa Rosa mine, first known as the Sam Kee mine, near Keeler, to Tonopah and New York men, and the subsequent incorporation of the property under the name of the Independent Lead Silver Mining Company, capitalized at \$1,500,000, thereby placing the property into more powerful hands, and assuring quick development of the ground. The men at the head of the deal are Chris. B. Zabriskie, an associate of Borax Smith, now of New York, who is president; H. C. Brougner of Tonopah, vice-president; Ben F. Edward of Berkeley, secretary and treasurer; with W. J. Douglass, E. J. Erickson and Dave Holland of Tonopah, and J. J. Gunn of Independence as additional directors.

"S. H. Brady, manager of the West End mine and the Halifax mine of Tonopah, has been chosen consulting engineer and will arrive this week to direct the new operations.

"J. C. Weir, of Weir Bros., New York brokers, visited the property and took an option on 200,000 shares of the stock, of which 70,000 shares were sold on the Tonopah curb in one day at 25c per share. There were placed 700,000 shares of the stock, at \$1 a share, into the treasury. The Independent company proposes to spend immediately \$5000 on building a road between the mine and Keeler. The present road covers a distance of twenty-five miles. The mine is six miles by air line from the old Cerro Gordo mine, and is due south of that famous producer. Two auto trucks will be purchased and used for hauling the ore to Keeler. Hoists and compressor will be installed immediately, bunk houses constructed for the men and a water pipe line laid to the property."

sept 7, '12 p 12  
REPORT SKIDOO MINES COMPANY,  
MONTH OF JULY, 1912.

Tons of ore milled.....	1201	
Time lost .....	105-12 days	
Value bullion produced.....	\$15,683.66	
Value cyanide produced first		
half July .....	2,863.41	
Value cyanide (Est.) pro-		
duced last half July.....	3,165.75	
Total receipts .....	\$21,732.82	
Cost.		
Development .....	\$1,053.95	
Operation .....	6,794.09	7,848.04
Net profits for month.....	\$13,884.78	
	GEO. MACK, Treas.	

Midway.

Well No. 5 of the Buick Oil Company, section 32-31-23, is now down 1300 feet. Well No. 4, which was recently brought in is making 170 barrels daily. The 6-inch casing is being pulled in their No. 3 well. This well sandd up in April and efforts to open it up have so far proven unsuccessful.

COALINGA. 9-7-12 (12)

The United Development Co. will spud in their well No. 2 on section 17-20-15, this week. No. 1 well has been successfully cemented off.

The California Oil Fields, Limited, have redrilled well No. 51, carrying it to 2504 feet.

Well No. 2 of The White Creek Oil Co., section 2-21-14, has been completed at a depth of 263 feet.

The Coalinga Crown Oil Co. are soon to resume drilling on section 30-19-15.

(12) 9-7-12  
GAS LINE NEARING COMPLETION.

The next thirty days will see the completion of the Midway Gas Company's 12-inch pipe line extending from Midway to Los Angeles, a distance of 115 miles. The total cost of the line will approximate \$1,500,000. It is planned to later build two 16-inch lines costing in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000 each. With the three lines in operation the company expects to deliver in the neighborhood of 120,000,000 cubic feet of gas daily to Los Angeles and its suburban towns.

Another line running from this territory to San Francisco is contemplated. It is estimated that the supply of gas in the West Side belt is sufficient to last these cities for years to come.

SEP 14 1912

SEP 14  
sept 14, 1912 p 12  
ANOTHER "DEATH VALLEY SCOT-  
TY" SCHEME TO SELL STOCK.

Either Novel Effort to Secure Cheap  
Advertising or It's a Unique Gift.

"Barstow," a burro, reared on the ranch of E. T. Hillis, near Barstow, holds the record for being the first of his kind to travel under care of the Wells-Fargo express, and to receive more than ordinary attention from those who will have the handling of him on a trip to Philadelphia.

The burro was sold to William Drew, a wealthy mining man of the Quaker City, by Walter Scott. According to a placard which adorns the crate in which the burro is being shipped across the continent, Drew paid Scott \$2500 for the creature.

The crate was placed aboard a Santa Fe eastbound overland, occupying the express company's car, on Thursday. Beside the animal was tied a bale of hay and a bucket of water. The express company guarantees the safe delivery of the burro to Drew.

The latter fancied the little creature on a trip which Drew made to the mining country near Barstow last June, and makes the purchase as a birthday gift to a little son.

There are those on the desert who see in the novel shipment another effort of Walter Scott and his mining crowd to secure wide advertising preparatory to boosting a stock-selling campaign in the East.

sept 14, '12  
San Bernardino County. p 12

The Golden State Mining Co. is developing claims in the Whipple Wash district. The veins are said to yield from \$10 to \$100 per ton at the surface, by panning. In the same district, the Kansas City Mining & Milling Co. has built a 40-stamp mill for custom work. It will be ready early in September.

sept 14, '12  
p 12  
San Diego County.

SEP 14  
It is reported that there has been a revival of mining in the old Campo district, fifty-five miles southeast of San Diego, and within three miles of the Mexican border. Gold has been found on 27 claims, and Utah and California men are developing the property, which is called the Lost Alice, after the Alice claim, supposed to have been worked by a Scotchman about 200 years ago. In fact, it is stated that one of the earliest discoveries of gold ore within what is now the United States, was made here. There are three veins on the Lost Alice being opened by shaft and adit. In a recent find, an 18-inch vein was exposed, and a 3½-inch streak assayed very high. Nineteen pounds of ore gave 3.4 oz. of bullion. There is plenty of water on the property.



SEP 14

## \$1,000,000 SMELTER FOR 1912 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Republic Smelting Corporation, Capitalized at \$7,500,000, to Develop the Great Mineral Zone of the Riverside Mountains

ORES 4 TO 5 PER CENT COPPER; \$15 IN GOLD

Property Acquired by this New Corporation Covers Sixty-Five Claims, and Enough Ore Is in Sight to Supply the 1,000-Ton Capacity Smelter for Fifty Years with a Daily Output of \$20,000 in Valuable Metals.

After years of exploration and exploitation of mining properties in the great Southwest; it has remained for Southern California brains and capital to consummate the greatest consolidation of valuable properties ever recorded in any mining district. Ores to the value of billions embraced in sixty-five claims, and covering an area  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles long by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles wide; with, in some instances fissures 1000 feet deep laid bare by nature—disclosing vast mineral store-houses: and in the entire area no ores that will not yield \$20 to the ton—all these immense resources have been quietly consolidated, and an extraordinary corporation with \$7,500,000 as a working capital, is ready to make the announcement of its existence to the world.

To Riverside county comes the dis-

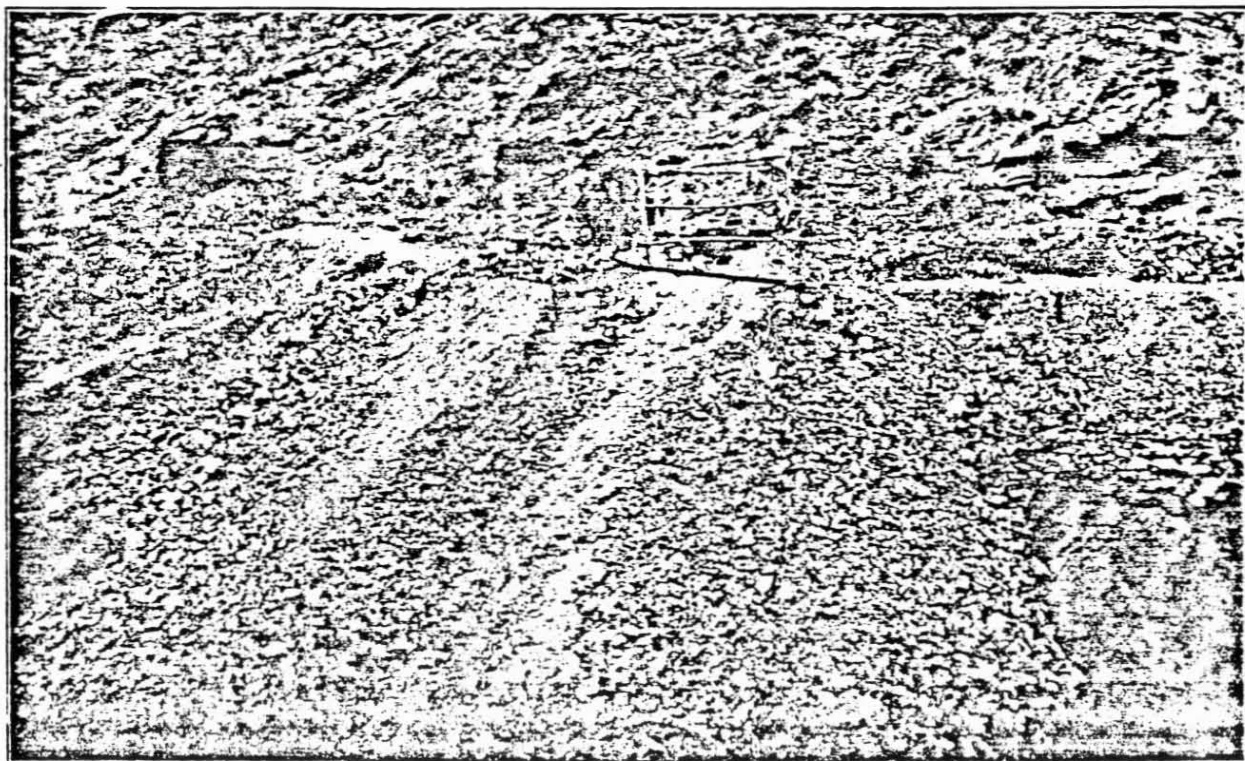
tinction of what will eventually be the world's largest producing mineral zone; and the little town of Calzona will in less than three years be the premier mining city of the "Golden West." And, in western parlance, to "cinch" these claims to distinction, the new, giant corporation which will rule over the destinies of this new El Dorado, will begin the erection of a \$1,000,000 smelting plant with a capacity of 1000 tons a day; and a vast, new field will be opened to the commercial activities of Los Angeles.

This great, new corporation has recently been incorporated under the laws of Arizona and is known as the Republic Smelting Corporation. Its incorporators are Los Angeles capitalists who have made for themselves international reputations for their successes in previous mining operations;

and while these men furnish the bulk of the capital, large interests will be held by European investors who are cognizant of the individual and collective capabilities of these prominent men of affairs.

That these, vast and valuable mineral deposits in the Riverside mountains, along the Colorado river, have for so long lain dormant has been due to their hitherto inaccessibility; but with the building of what is known as the "Parker cut-off" of the Santa Fe road has opened up a district that for mineral and agricultural possibilities is destined to mark a new era in the conquering of a big portion of the American desert.

Though isolated from railroad and other modern facilities; the existence of mineral wealth in the Riverside mountains has long been known; and, in a desultory manner, various claims have been worked by individual prospectors who at great expense have been able to take to the outside world only the gleanings of exceptional pockets of ores. But countless millions of tons of ore, rich in gold and copper, that will yield from \$20 to \$25 a ton have remained undisturbed because of the lack of facilities for getting them to the markets; and so many other fields, closer to points of transportation, have been developed by capital available for mining pur-



Entrance to Gold Dollar Tunnel No. 1, with Huge Pile of 4,000 Tons of \$30 Ore Ready for the Smelter. This Mine is Part of the Holdings of the Republic Smelting Corporation.

If the MINING REVIEW pleases you, tell your friends; if not, tell us—we'll fix it.

SEP 14

SEP 14



Sept. 14, 1912  
 poses, that this great Southern California field has remained practically untouched. Yet twenty years ago mining men who were aware that if a smelter could be constructed in this field, fortunes could be made; planned for the building of such a smelter, and a complete plant was transported by rail to Yuma where a large flat-boat was built to take the precious machinery up the Colorado river to this mineral zone. The attempt was made in the spring when the river was at high-water stage; and when within five miles of destination the boat foundered and with its cargo was imbedded in the treacherous quicksands, where they remained until several years ago when by a change of the channel a portion of the smelting apparatus was exposed and recovered, and is now in use at the property of the Corem Mining & Reduction Co.; one of the properties turned over to the present consolidated companies.

The American miners have ever been venturesome, but another deterrent influence to the development of mining in this particular locality years ago was the danger from raids of Indian bands who swept everything along the Colorado off from the main traveled roads. So it has been only in the past several years that any number of mining claims in this Calzona district have been worked. The Steece Copper Co.; the Calzona Copper Co., known as the Martin-Corem property; and the Mining & Reduction Co., have been the only ones that have attempted to work on a large scale; and their independent efforts were not sufficient to bring the immense resources of the district to general notice.

It remained for J. A. Chestnut, president of the Corem company, a man who had made signal success in other big mining fields, to formulate the plan that has now brought into being the Republic Smelting Corporation.

A more minute explanation of these properties is not out of place. They are situated six miles from the present town of Calzona, Cal., opposite the town of Parker, Ariz. Calzona was a school section purchased and platted several years ago to open up the agricultural resources along the Colorado river, made possible by the new branch of the Santa Fe. An Indian reservation, on both sides of the river, intervenes between these towns and the mining zone; but it is understood that it will be opened to settlement within a year.

The mining property embraced in

the holdings of the Republic Smelting Corporation has an almost inexhaustible supply of minerals—mostly gold and copper; which will average in gold  $\frac{3}{4}$ -oz. or \$15 per ton; and 4 per cent copper, or 80 pounds to the ton at the present price of 17 cents per pound. A peculiar property of all these ores is that they are self fluxing. The exact size of the ore bodies in the vast area under control by the company are really unknown, but mining engineers and metallurgists of international reputation have pronounced them practically inexhaustible. Two veins dipping to an original fissure 1000 feet deep, exposed by nature, will produce sufficient ore to work a smelter for fifty years.

The Republic Smelting Corporation, which will mine and smelt its own ores, will have an initial capacity of 1000 tons daily; and the known values of gold and copper contained in these ores will produce upwards of \$20,000 daily. Yet the immense resources of the company will provide for the taking care of the smelting all ores mined in the district, and will open up a rich field for other prospectors; for there will not be another smelter nearer than Bisbee, Jerome or El Paso; and this smelter can produce big returns to its owners should it do nothing more than care for the ores of the small mining operators in the Calzona field.

While the Republic Smelting Corporation has been incorporated for \$7,500,000, six millions of this stock will remain as treasury stock; for the total cost of acquiring all properties and to build the smelter are taken care of by the \$1,500,000 stock in the hands of the incorporators, who have paid for it at par.

It is in no sense a speculative corporation. The returns on its investments are sure; and the only need of outside capital will be to enlarge its scope of activity; and its stock will be over-subscribed within ninety days; as before stated European capitalists are awaiting the opportunity, so well known are the California men who originated the movement, as mining men who have made successful many big enterprises.

Never before in the history of mining have such a wealth of mining brains and energy been brought together in a single undertaking; and the personnel of the incorporators of the Republic Smelting Corporation is so unique, in that five of the incorporators are practical mining men who have made individual successes,

yet have at times crossed trails of one another; and now to be brought into a homogeneous working force really deserves a brief description of each man's attainments and qualifications; for it is certain that this new giant corporation will change the face of the American mining map, and make Los Angeles one of the greatest markets of the world; for Calzona is nearest to this city, and its products will be forwarded to the world through the Angel City; and will furnish many cargoes for the vessels that will make San Pedro harbor a calling port, on their world-round destination.

F. C. Fenner, president of the new corporation, photographed his first infant lay on the morning of August 3, 1862, in the little town of Irvington, Winchester county, New York state, and moved, with his parents, at an early age to Mt. Vernon, Ohio; but in the spring of 1879 found him in Tombstone, Ariz., as tool-nipper in the Toughnut mine. He journeyed over to Butte, Mont., in 1883, where, until 1885 he was underground pumpman in the great Anaconda mine. The next two years he prospected on his own account. Back again to the mines from '87 to '91, with the Cortez Mine Limited, in Eureka county, Nev., where he worked up to superintendent, and which mine in four years produced \$7,000,000. The next four years were spent as master mechanic of the Southern Pacific Railway at Los Angeles. He then received a call to enter the employ of the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company at Bisbee, Ariz., a corporation which has paid \$100,000,000 in dividends, and with which company he remained until 1899. He resigned his position with the Copper Queen to become superintendent of the Lowell & Arizona Copper Mining & Smelting Company, which position he held until 1901, at which time these properties were sold to the Copper Queen, showing a profit of \$1,840,000. The next two years he officiated as superintendent for W. C. Greene on his copper properties in Mexico, which properties paid millions of dollars in dividends. The following three years he retired from business only to re-enter the mining game again as president of the Lowell & California Mining Company, which position he has officially held until August, 1912, when he accepted the presidency of the newly organized Republic Smelting Company. But of "Col." Fenner it can truthfully be said that in mining operations he has made millions of dollars, and never made a failure.

W. J. Robinson, treasurer, is one of the two non-mining men in the Republic Smelting Corp.; but as a manager of finances he has taken high place in the business world. Born near Toronto, Canada, Aug. 21, 1873, he was educated in the public schools and learned the hardware business with an uncle in Toronto. He came to the United States in 1895 and took a position with the Pennsylvania R. R. as accountant in its freight department; but when the Spanish-American war broke out he went with the Cramps Shipbuilding Co., where he remained until he came to California, in 1901, when he entered the employ of the San Gabriel Valley Bank, where from 1902 to 1904 he held important positions under President F. C. Bolt, devoting most of his time to the supervision of

the bank's book-keeping and foreign exchanges. He was made secretary of the reorganized Pasadena Hardware Co. in the fall of 1904; and while retaining this position, is really the acting manager of this big \$100,000 concern, as well as the secretary of the Johnson Hot Blast Gas Heating Co., another \$100,000 close corporation. That he is particularly a man for method is shown by the system in effect at the Pasadena Hardware Co.'s store, where stock of the big establishment could be taken on an hour's notice; and his handling of the finances of the company has made it the biggest money-making institution in the "Crown City."

**Relly G. Munn**, secretary of the Republic Smelting Corp., is another typical mining and business man. He was born at Coldwater, Mich., October 6, 1855. While in his teens at school he became interested in geology, and though he followed various mercantile pursuits until he reached his majority, he then determined to seek his fortune among the western mines, and went to Leadville, Col., in 1878, during its boom days, and mined and prospected on his own account. He located the Independence mine of the Little Johnnie group, and took an active interest in the company until 1882; from which time until 1896 he again operated in mining on his own account. From '96 to '98 he was superintendent of the Woody Mining & Milling Co. at Boulder, Col. From '98 to 1904 was principal owner and general manager of the famous Longfellow Mining Co. in Boulder county. From '04 to '07 devoted most of his attention to organizing and building power and water plants in large towns of Colorado; and was one of the original owners of the Central Colorado Power Co., which supplies present power to Denver, Leadville and other cities. When the success of Goldfield, Nev., became assured, he was one of the company to establish that city's water works and sewage system. He came to Los Angeles in 1907 and until 1910 was interested in general investments. In April, 1911, he secured the California rights of the Freeman process for refining crude oil; and had just organized a company to build a local refinery for the manufacture of a higher grade of gasoline than is now on the market, and which gasoline will ultimately replace ammonia as a freezing compound in the pipe systems for refrigerating plants.

**J. A. Chestnut** is a mining man from the beginning to the end of the alphabet. He is the personification of a self-made man to whom the whole mining world looks up. Born at Cochransville, Pa., Aug. 21, 1856, he tired of the dullness of a small town in his young manhood, and in 1875 ran away from home and landed in Leadville, Col., March 18, 1876; and being a husky lad, went into the Colorado Gulch country as a placer miner. After varying luck he returned to Leadville in '79 and went to work at the Little Johnnie mine; beginning as a mucker and working his way up to superintendent. Then feeling the need of a practical mining education he went to Denver, and later through the noted Golden School of Mines; and in 1892 came to California and entered the University of California, where he took a three years' mining engineering course. Leaving school he operated placer mines in California on the "Divide" for awhile and then went to Old Mexico, where he was for two years superintendent of the Tres Padros mines in Sonora. He then returned to Mercur, Utah, as superintendent of the Mercur Mining & Milling Co., which position he later resigned to come to California and survey the celebrated

Death Valley for the U. S. Government. Through with this he embarked in the hotel business in San Francisco, until he was awarded the contract to build the steel bridge across the Willamette river for the city of Portland. The lure of the mines was too strong, however, and he was soon back in harness with the Minnesota-Conners Mining Co. at Chloride, Ariz. After two years he went into the Calzona, Cal., fields and has since been president of the Corem Mining & Reduction Co., which has been operating for over a year, and recently turned over as part of the assets of the new Republic Smelting Corporation.

**W. W. Wishom**, Consulting Mining Engineer of the Republic Smelting Corporation was born in Phelps county, Missouri, March 25, 1862, and graduated from the Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy in 1881. Went to Colorado in 1882, where at the August meeting in Denver he was elected an associate of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. From '82 to '87 did general engineering work in Colorado and New Mexico because of impaired health following severe attack of malarial fever, and did not take up active work with any corporation until 1890, when he accepted position with Parrott Copper & Silver M. & S. Co. at Butte, Mont. as assayer; and in 1891 was given position as chief chemist of the Montana Ore Purchasing Co. From '92 to '95 again took to field work, examining ore properties; and then returned to Butte as manager of Ramsdell-Parrott mine and superintendent of the Minnie Healy mine. Was superintendent of the Speculator Mining Co. at Butte from '99 to 1904, where he made a notable success with this property after a former management had caved the mine at the 900-foot level. Getting the mine back in shape, the company in a short time took out ore to the gross value of \$5,000,000, at a profit of 60 per cent. Shortly after this it was Engineer Wishom who gave new life to Butte. Detailed by the Speculator Company to scour the western country for good properties, he finally came back and selected what was known as the Jessie mine; an undeveloped property within 1200 feet of the lines where the Speculator had been working for five years. Satisfied that the best proposition was right here, he induced the Speculator people to lease and bond the Jessie mine, though this area had been pronounced by many geologists as out of the copper-bearing region. Sinking a shaft and cross-cutting from the Speculator shaft on the 1600-foot level, the ore found was sold for \$5,000,000 cash before the bonds on the Jessie came due; and this mine has since paid \$11,000,000 in dividends. This is the section now known as North Butte. Mr. Wishom came to California in 1904 and invested in and developed Goldfield, Nev. properties for over three years. From 1908 to 1911 he was general manager of the Austin-Manhattan Consolidated Mining Co. While in Austin he put in the first Huff electrostatic plant for concentrating ores without water, which in Nevada camps is scarce, and saved ten per cent in cost of operation. This process is now the one most generally used in separating ores, especially sulphides of zinc and iron. Since January 1 has been examining properties of the Republic Smelting Co., which he reports as an inexhaustible supply of paying ores.

**S. J. Gormly**, chief Metallurgist of the Republic Smelting Corporation was born at Mt. Vernon, Ia., Aug. 10, 1871, and was graduated from State School of Mines at Rolla, Mo., in 1895. During school terms of '95 and '96 was instructor of En-

gineering and Mathematics in the School of Mines at Socorro, N. M. In February, 1897, went to Montana and entered the employ of the Anaconda Copper Mining Co., and located at both Anaconda and Butte, and remained with this corporation until 1905. This was before the consolidation of the Marcus Daly properties into the big Amalgamated Copper M. & M. Co. His first important position was head assayer at the Butte properties, which he held until July, 1902; then went back to Anaconda as chief of the sampling works of the Washoe smelter until December, 1903; then became superintendent of the blast furnace of the same company. In August, 1905, he resigned to accept the superintendency of the smelter of the Bingham Consolidated M. & S. Co. at West Jordan, Utah. In January, 1907, left Salt Lake for South America as general superintendent of the smelting department of the Cerro de Pasco Mining Co. in Peru, where he remained until June, 1910. While with this company he increased their production from 300,000 pounds of copper per month to 5,000,000 pounds. He then returned to the United States, locating in Los Angeles, where he has been looking after his private business enterprises, until he accepted his present position with the Republic Smelting Corp.

**A. L. Engledow**, Superintendent Republic Smelting Corp., is a typical western mining man and was born in Wyoming. He has learned mining from the ground floor up, and has held important positions with several companies; but recently resigned the position of superintendent of the Tungsten mine at Boulder, Col., to cast his fortunes with his old friend, J. A. Chestnut in the Calzona field.

The legal department of the Republic Smelting Corp. is presided over by no less a personage than Hon. Jas. E. Kelby, who for nearly a quarter of a century was connected with the legal department of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.; with offices at Omaha. For the last five years he was general solicitor of this big corporation and resigned in January, 1912, to come to California to make his permanent home; and under the firm name of Kelby & Martin has opened handsome offices in the L. A. Trust & Savings building for the general practice of corporation and mining law. As a testimonial of the esteem in which he was held in his home state, an unsought testimonial of his worth, signed by the full bench of the Supreme Court of Nebraska, was recently presented to him, and is an honored ornament of his office.

The Mercury company, of California, has some very valuable cinnabar mines near Ione, Nye county, Nevada, which produce about 40,000 pounds of quicksilver per month, which nets about \$10,000 in spite of the handicap of a 90-mile wagon haul. There are other possible producers in the vicinity. At present, the largest portion of the United States production comes from Texas and California.



# \$1,500,000 PAID FOR COPPER CLAIMS IN RIVERSIDE COUNTY

Immediate Construction of \$50,000 Cyaniding Plant.—Big \$1,000,000 Smelter, to Give Employment to 1,000 Men, Will  
sept 21, '12 Be in Operation in Six Months

With the incorporation of the Republic Smelting Corporation last week under the Arizona laws; the biggest company to attempt the development of the immense resources of the great copper-bearing zone of southeastern California, in the Riverside mountains, has been put in operation; with its immense capitalization—\$7,500,000—of which \$1,500,000 has been paid in for the property it will control, and for which the deeds were recorded in Riverside county this week; the greatest era of prosperity ever known in the mining region of the great Southwest, is at hand.

That the development of these great properties will mean much to Southern California is unquestioned. Millions of tons of copper-bearing ore, to say nothing of the gold values, have been uncovered and will furnish the capacity output of the \$1,000,000 smelter—1,000 tons daily—for the next fifty years. The copper deposits run from 4 to 5 per cent, or 80 to 100 pounds per ton at a present value of 17 cents per pound; and the gold values will average  $\frac{3}{4}$ -oz., or \$15 per ton; and the total production of the smelter will be upwards of \$20,000 daily.

This enormous output, for which the actual ore is in sight, does not take into consideration the thousands of tons of high grade ore which runs upwards of \$40 in values; nor the countless thousands of tons of ore that will be offered the smelter from the independent mines alongside or tributary to this great property.

This great mineral zone has lain dormant many years because of its isolation from the channels of transportation; but with the building of the Parker "cut-off" by the Santa Fe this entire region has been brought in touch with the outside world.

Within three years the Parker-Calzona mining district will be recognized as the greatest producing district the world has known in recent years. The Republic Smelting Corporation plans immediate improvements on the property. While the erection of the big smelting plant will be begun shortly after the first of the year, a big cyaniding plant that will care for fifty tons of the high grade ore daily,

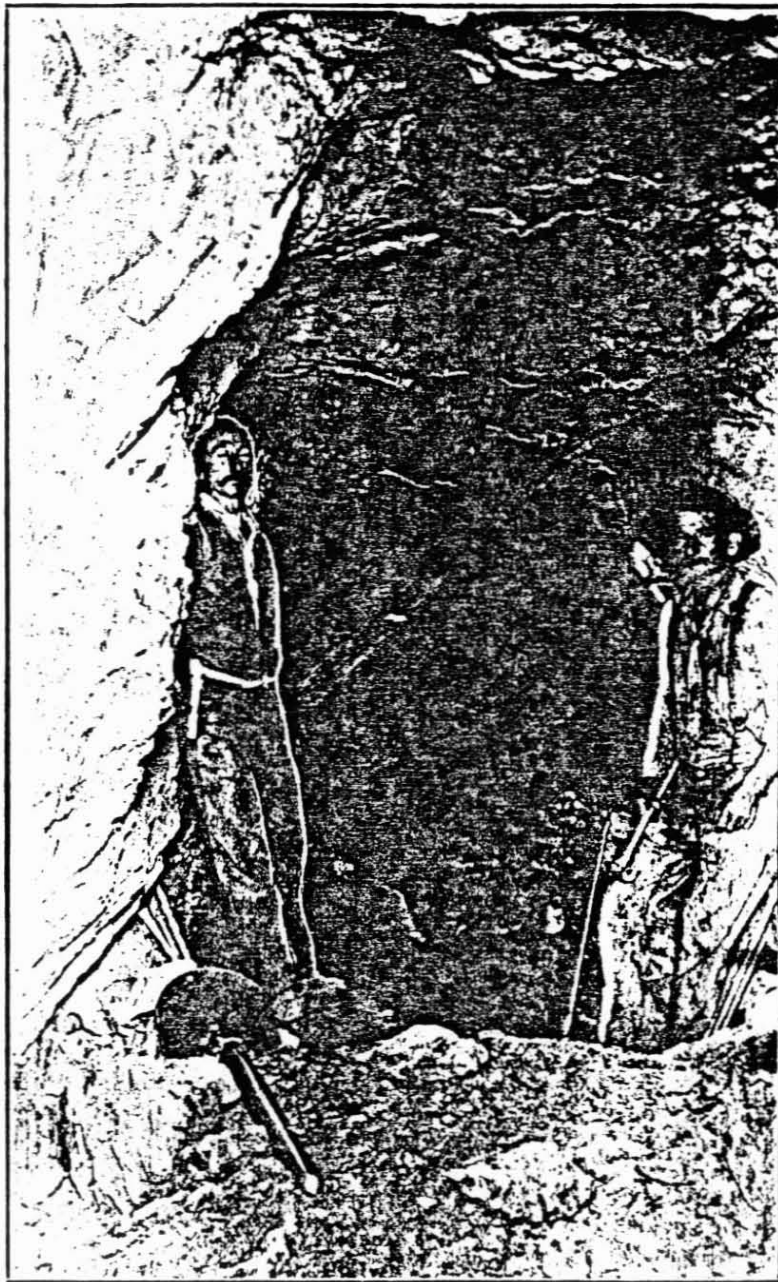
will be constructed at once, and will produce an immediate revenue of approximately \$35,000 monthly.

These big mining men who have seen the possibilities of creating a record-breaking mining and smelting camp are not dealing in probabilities, but actualities, for the property ac-

quired covers an area of one and a half by four and a half miles, with sixty-five distinct mineral bearing claims, included in which are a score of properties which are already being worked; and three of them are dividend-paying producers—the Corem Mining & Reduction Co.; the Steece & Martin Co.; and the Calzona Copper Co.; all of which are part of the big consolidation.

The incorporators of the Republic Smelting Corporation are men who have world-wide reputations for their successes in other mining fields; and the many properties located or handled by them have been money-makers for the investors. Much of the

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 3)



GOLD DOLLAR TUNNEL NO. 1, 275 FEET.

While in Los Angeles make your headquarters with MINING REVIEW.

SEP 21

SEP 21

SEP 21 1912

sept 21, 1912 p 7  
(Continued from Page 6)

capital of this new corporation will come from European investors who are at present interested in the paying properties made possible by these men.

The nearness of Los Angeles as the big base of supplies; and the further fact that the vessels that will put into the new San Pedro harbor will furnish the transportation means to get the products of the smelter to the outside world at a low freight rate; will add greatly to the success of the stupendous undertaking of the Republic Smelting Corporation.

The new towns of Parker and Calzona will profit greatly by the influx of new settlers drawn by these big mining and smelting operations; for much of the territory around both towns is good agricultural land, and is being rapidly developed by the several irrigation systems along the Colorado river. Either town should have upwards of 5000 population by 1915.

While the main offices of the Republic Smelting Corporation will be at Parker, Ariz., the general business offices will be in Los Angeles. The officers of the corporation are: F. C. Fenner, president; J. A. Chestnut, vice-president and general manager; W. J. Robinson, treasurer; Rely G. Munn, secretary; W. W. Wishon, consulting engineer; S. J. Gormly, metallurgist; A. L. Engledow, mine superintendent; and James E. Kelby, chief counsel.

SEP 21

sept 21, 1912 p 9  
**LOS ANGELES MILLIONAIRE BUY-  
ING SUPPLIES FOR RAILROAD  
TO DEATH VALLEY.**

**Rich Mineral Country and Vast Deposits of Salt to Be Opened.**

The announcement is made that within a short time construction work will begin on a railroad into Death Valley, connecting with the T. & T. main line at a point 19 miles north of Silver Lake station, or at Milepost 69 north of Ludlow. Surveys have been completed and the company, headed and financed by W. G. Kerckoff, a Los Angeles millionaire who is heavily interested in light and power projects, is now in the market for materials for the new road.

From the line of the T. & T. the new road will extend sixteen miles to the edge of Death Valley, near the southern extremity of the valley, and near the point at which this company is operating in what are said to be the largest deposits of natural salt known in the country. The road will establish a station at the edge of the valley and will supply water to travelers and open up a country that has been almost inaccessible to prospectors, bringing its resources within the reach of the outside world.

It is said that the T. & T. railroad has closed a contract to handle the product of these salt fields and that the company expects to ship no less than 150 tons daily. The road will also render available for marketing large quantities of ore that have been mined or exposed in this section but which could not be moved heretofore owing to the distance from the railroad. It is said that there is a large tonnage of ore available that will mill from \$40 to \$50 per ton.



SEP 28 1912

SEP 28

sept 28, '12

SEP 28 '12 p 9  
CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN ABSORBS  
THE MINING ESTATE OF THE  
CALIFORNIA HILLS CON-  
SOLIDATED.

(Special Correspondence.)  
Needles, California,  
Sept. 26, 1912.

The California Southern Oilfields Company, which has heretofore operated principally in the oil fields of this state and also in the Tom Reed Mining District, has just concluded the purchase of nearly 900 acres constituting the larger part of the Sunrise Mountain (Goldend) Mining District, 18 miles southerly from this point.

It will be recalled that when McClure and Yarborough discovered the Gold Dollar mine, the same being featured in the Mining Review, a number of other rich veins were opened in the same vicinity. Shipments were made to the Needles smelter from a number of properties and ore of good grade mined and sacked from others, the discoveries being finally merged into one corporation, The California Hills Consolidated Mining Company.

The latter company prosecuted considerable work, but owing to difficulty in financing, the plans were not fully carried out, and were left uncompleted, although development by the Consolidated company disclosed some fine ore.

In acquiring the big holdings of the former company, the California Southern will thoroughly exploit the veins known as the Blue Bird, Blue Bird 6 and Iron Horse, doing a large amount of drifting to disclose the best points of attack and sinking permanent working shafts thereon.

A very important deal has also been put through by the California Southern in obtaining a lease upon the Gold Dollar group where a 250-foot shaft has been sunk. According to the terms of the lease the company is required to start the 25-horsepower hoist on the Gold Dollar by the first of the year. The Gold Dollar has always been credited with the making of a mine, having returned about \$1000 to the original discoverers from the first twenty-five feet of sinking.

The advent of the California Southern in the Gold Bend district, one of the richest, but undeveloped sec-

tions of the state should prove of great good to the region bordering on the Colorado.

SEP 28

Consolidated Directors Will Erect Mill  
at Randsburg.

(9) 9-25-12  
RANDSBURG, Cal.—Last week the directors and officers of the Consolidated Mines company held a meeting at Los Angeles and decided to erect a mill on their property near the Good Hope mine as soon as electric power for operating purposes will be available. An electric pump will be installed on the Wedge shaft, as soon as power can be had, and the water from the mine will be used in the operation of the mill. The water is rising steadily in the shaft and underground workings of both the Little Butte and the Wedge, and the mystery of the water's source is nearing solution.

Prospecting and development work on the Twin Brothers and Galveston claims of this company will be resumed in a few days. An old shaft on the Galveston of unknown depth will be fitted with ladders and it is expected that these two claims of the Consolidated Mines company will soon be made productive.

Several men in addition to the regular force are now sinking the shaft from the 235-foot level to a depth of 300 feet, and at the same time the ore extraction is taking its regular course. About 30 tons of ore have already accumulated in the bins and all indications point to a much larger output this month from the Good Hope than for the month of August.

SEP 2

REPORT SKIDOO MINES COMPANY  
MONTH OF AUGUST, 1912.

Tons of ore milled.....	1142
Time lost .....	10 5-6 Days
Value bullion produced.....	\$13,019.93
Value Cyanide produced first	
half of August.....	2,357.76
Value Cyanide produced last	
half of August (est.).....	2,235.74
Total Receipts .....	\$17,613.43
Cost—	
Development .....	\$1,231.91
Operation .....	6,836.76 8,068.67
Net Profits for month.....	\$ 9,544.76

GEO. MACK, Treasurer.

SEP 2

OCT 5 1912

# SKIDOO MINES CO.

CAPITAL \$5,000,000

Par Value of Shares, \$5.00

Office, 409-10-11 Columbia Trust Building, Los Angeles.

Mines and Fifteen Stamp Mill, Skidoo, Inyo Co., Cal.

## OFFICERS

E. A. Montgomery, Pres.; W. R. Wharton, Vice-Pres.; A. L. Davis, Sec'y; George Mack, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer; Charles M. Schwab, Director.

nov 2, '12 p 8  
CALIFORNIA NOV 2

### REPORT SKIDOO MINES COMPANY, CALIFORNIA.

Month of September, 1912.

Tons ore milled (Company).....580  
Tons ore milled (Leasers).....460  
Time lost .....10 2-3 days  
Value bullion produced.....\$ 4,819.96  
Value cyanide produced, first  
half September ..... 1,137.93  
Value cyanide produced  
(est.) last half September. 1,800.00  
Royalties and custom milling 2,966.50

Total receipts .....\$10,724.39

Cost—

Development ....\$ 518.18  
Operation ..... 4,529.79 5,047.97

Net profits for month.....\$ 5,676.97  
GEO. MACK, Treas.

NOV 30  
nov 30, 1912  
REPORT OF SKIDOO MINES CO.  
MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1912

Tons ore milled (leasers).....435  
Tons ore milled (Company).....717  
Time lost .....10% days  
Value bullion produced.....\$8,178.85  
Value cyanide produced, first  
half October ..... 2,108.64  
Value cyanide (est.) produced last half October... 2,000.00  
Royalties and Custom Milling ..... 3,263.94

Total Receipts .....\$15,551.43

Cost:—

Development ..\$ 737.55  
Operation ..... 4,296.56 5,034.11

Net profits for month.....\$10,517.32  
GEO. MACK, Treas.

NOV 23

6

1-23-12  
nov 23, 1912

## Los Angeles Mining Review

NOV 23

1912

MR. ERNEST ALEXANDER  
MONTGOMERY.

Mr. Montgomery first came to California in 1891, and in the following year he took up a permanent residence in Los Angeles. Since that time he has become thoroughly identified with the business life of the city. He is prominent in mining circles, one of the leading operators and a recognized authority on mining matters.

Mr. Montgomery claims Toronto, Canada, as his birthplace, being born there in 1863. He acquired his education at London, Ontario, until his

Nevada's famous properties. He spent four busy years in Nevada, and then removed to Inyo county, California, where he operated the "World-beater" and the "O. B. Joyful" successfully, returning to Nevada in 1903, locating this time at Tonopah, and associating himself with the Los Angeles, Daggett and Tonopah Railway Co. However, his old love attracted him and in 1904, as a result of his prospecting in the Rhyolite district, he located the famous Shoshone mine, later disposing of the controlling interest therein to Chas. M. Schwab, after sixteen months' ownership of the

may later decide to equip with a plant for the treatment of ore. He has also become interested, together with the Spellacys and others, in extensive oil tracts of much promise in the Tampico district, which is being developed and brought to production.

Mr. Montgomery is a member of and president of the Sierra Madre Club, a member of the Jonathan Club, of the Rocky Mountain and Chemical Clubs of New York City, the American Club of Mexico City, and of the Masonic fraternity.

## MINING INVESTMENTS.

How can the small investor in mining stocks be best protected against the wiles of the unscrupulous promoter and the fatuous enthusiasm of those who, because of ignorance of mining requirements, are almost certain to make a failure of any mining enterprise?

The various local sections of the Mining Congress are requested to give this matter consideration and to submit their views, concisely expressed, to the secretary for use at the Spokane convention. Our members individually are also requested to submit their suggestions for the solution of this problem.

The West needs the development which can thus be made possible. The benefit of intelligent development work has so many illustrations in Western mining history that no argument is needed to demonstrate the advantage of such work. There will yet be many bonanza camps discovered and many large bodies of low-grade ore will be brought in the market through which production will be greatly increased, and prosperity revived in many mining sections where stagnation is now the order.

Abundance of money is ready to embark in this development, but assurance must be given that the money so invested will be honestly, intelligently and economically invested in the enterprise undertaken. The Postoffice Department has done much, but has not the facilities to prosecute all violations where the mails are used, and these only include a small part of the promotion enterprises which are so conducted as to bring discredit to the mining industry and to close the door against further investments.

The Pardee Law, approved by the Denver convention, which has been enacted in fourteen states, is a short step in the right direction, but does not cover the field. What is your remedy?



E. A. (BOB) MONTGOMERY.

parents removed while he was still a boy to a farm near Stuart, Iowa, where most of his early years were passed. He attended school in Stuart, Iowa, until 1884, when he went West, locating in the state of Idaho, with the intention of taking up mining as his life's work. After a time spent in Idaho, prospecting and familiarizing himself with existing conditions, Mr. Montgomery went further west, locating in Washington, where he continued prospecting with only limited success, until he was attracted by favorable reports from the state of Nevada. He went thither in 1901, locating in Nye county. He did the original work on the famous "Johnnie" mine, one of

property. He also sold Mr. Schwab the Polaris, an adjoining property, which he controlled. In 1905 Mr. Montgomery purchased the "Skidoo," which he still controls. He spent more than a half million dollars in improving this property. During the last two and one-half years Mr. Montgomery has been interested in the Mexican field. He has spent several months of each year investigating property. He has become interested in a gold and silver property in the Guanajuato district. The mine now employs about fifty men and is producing and shipping ore. During the last year he has acquired an interest in a copper property in the Ameca district, which he

While in Los Angeles make your headquarters with MINING REVIEW.

NOV 23



dec 7, 1912

## RICH FIND IN TROPICO MINE.

About fifteen years ago a negro prospector by the name of Graves, located a prospect near Los Angeles, and at the time, the majority of mining men seemed to think that he only had a "hole" in the ground. After doing considerable work on this hole in the ground prospect, Graves managed to make a small strike rich enough to

that several good finds have been made during the past month and that at the 33-foot winze samples weighing 14.7 ounces, assayed by R. A. Perez show values of \$311.64 per ton gold. Another small concentrate assayed by John H. Herman on November 27th, ran \$640.06 per ton gold. A run in the mill of 65 tons averaged for the lead \$18.18 and for the tailings \$6.48. The company have installed sufficient

vent these miners and prospectors from throwing away their time as well as money to visit this district. This is an evident proof of what these sensational stories will materialize. Therefore miners, as well as prospectors, will do well for themselves by verifying such "STRIKES."

The Tropico Mining Company is composed of well-known local men in the personnel of O. S. Richardson, of Glendale, president; Judge George C. Melrose, of Glendale, vice-president; E. H. Barmore, treasurer, president of the Los Angeles Transfer Company; Wm. Chambers, attorney; S. E. Brown is one of the directors.

DEC 21

Dec 21, 1912 p. 8

## RAILROAD WILL HELP.

L. D. Godshall and associates of Nevada have acquired the Tecopa lead-silver mine near Resting Spring in the vicinity of Bishop, Cal., an old property which is to be thoroughly rehabilitated by the new owners. The proposed railroad from Silverlake into Death Valley will greatly benefit this property if constructed.

DEC 21

12-21-12

## BLOODSTONE MINE.

F. M. Myrick's bloodstone mine in Death Valley is reputed to be not nearly so extensive as at first estimated. The quality is there but the vein is limited and diminishes as it progresses. Myrick has recently mined considerable of the semi-precious gems which are of good quality.

DEC 21, 1912  
DEEP DIGGINGS. p. 8

Deep developments in the King Solomon and Good Hope properties in the old Rand district will give a new importance to that field if results are as good as anticipated and increased activity may be expected.



pay his running expenses. Thinking that he had found about all the yellow metal that his hole in the ground would develop, he decided to sell to the first bidder. The Tropico Mining Company purchased this property for the small sum of \$10,000 cash, and, being convinced that there was plenty of gold in this mine, they decided to develop it, bringing out a total of \$33,800 worth of bullion up to the present time.

V. V. Cochran, general manager of the Tropico Mining Company, states

machinery to start up full operation January 1st. Their object is to develop a mine and not to sell stock. They have no desire for free publicity either in local or foreign publications. The fact that the Tribune is creating such a sensation in the way of a "BOOM" so near Los Angeles confronts the Tropico Mining Company with the very disagreeable experience of having several miners as well as prospectors railroading into this district. A letter to General Manager Cochran, from the mine, requests him to pre-

While in Los Angeles make your headquarters with MINING REVIEW



# CALIFORNIA

## MINERAL INDUSTRY IN CALIFORNIA, 1912.

The value of California's mineral product for 1912 will reach a total of well over \$91,500,000, being an increase of \$4,000,000 over the production of 1911. Great activity has been evident in the mineral industry and an increased production will undoubtedly be shown in every branch, with the possible exception of copper (owing to the fact that the "fume trouble" has not been satisfactorily solved as yet), but the value of the copper produced will show a large increase due to the advance in the price received during the year, the average being close to 16c per pound as against 12½c per pound received in 1911.

A conservative estimate of the leading mineral products for 1912 is as follows:

Petroleum, 87,000,000 bbls., valued at .....	\$41,000,000
Gold .....	20,000,000
Cement .....	10,500,000
Copper .....	5,000,000
Crushed rock, used for all purposes .....	4,000,000
Brick, of all kinds .....	2,500,000
Borax .....	1,500,000
Natural Gas .....	1,500,000
Quicksilver .....	750,000
Silver .....	750,000
Lime and Limestone .....	750,000
Mineral Water, Salt and Clay-pottery .....	1,250,000
Miscellaneous minerals ....	2,000,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$91,500,000</b>

The remaining 26 minerals, listed as miscellaneous, which were produced in 1911, had a total value of \$1,800,000, and many of them are known to have had a greatly increased output during the year just passed, probably far exceeding the estimated \$2,000,000.

Some minerals which have had little or no production in the past, and which have been receiving considerable attention from capital recently, are: Bauxite, for the manufacture of aluminum; various iron deposits throughout the state; Barytes; Feldspar; Natural Asphalt; Potash and Nitre deposits; Tellurium, and Vanadium.

While practically all the asphalt used in the state is a refined product, it is often listed with the total mineral

output, in which case the total figure would approximate \$95,000,000.

December 18, 1912.

W. H. STORMS.

### BLOODSTONE MINE.

F. M. Myrick's bloodstone mine in Death Valley is reputed to be not nearly so extensive as at first estimated. The quality is there but the vein is limited and diminishes as it progresses. Myrick has recently mined considerable of the semi-precious gem which are of good quality.

### DEEP DIGGINGS. *Dec 21, 1912 p. 8*

Deep developments in the King Solomon and Good Hope properties in the old Rand district will give a new importance to that field if results are as good as anticipated and increased activity may be expected.

### GOLD STRUCK.

New gold ledges have been struck on the Adamson-Turner property in the Rexall camp near Humboldt, and the vein is said to be a continuation of former rich workings.

### BLACK OAK MINE.

Renewed activities have been begun in the Black Oak mine in Tuolumne county. It is one of the oldest properties in the state, having been opened in 1887 by the Scott brothers with whom G. W. Campbell and C. S. Dowe afterwards became associated.

The Black Oak mill at Soulsbyville on the East belt of the Mother Lode is the first all-sliming mill in the state and marks a new era in Mother Lode milling practice.

S. A. Knapp, representing eastern capital, purchased the properties and in turn transferred them to C. E. Knox, president of the Tonopah-Montana Mining Company.

The Black Oak has produced more than \$3,000,000 to date. Several other claims in the vicinity are being prospected and plans made for development of strikes worth while.

### VISITORS REGISTERING AT THE CHAMBER OF MINES AND OIL

Los Angeles, Cal., from Dec. 10 to Dec. 17, 1912.

Harry Longworth, Mining Engineer, Denver, Colorado.

Charles C. Holland, Boston, Mass., at 1058 S. Figueroa St., City.

Miss Bessie Thompson, Niagara Falls, N. Y., at 1010 E. 41st St., City.

Mrs. Adeline Grebenstein, Chicago, Ill., at 416 E. 35th St., City.

Larry Maynard, Prospector and Miner, Death Valley, at 411½ E. 7th St.

A. B. Bushner, Farmer, Lennore, Cal.

John R. Lewis, Columbus, Ohio.

William H. Stribe, Columbus, Ohio.

James Hiland, Iditarod, Alaska.

Z. Mosbacher, Chicago, Ill.

S. Steiner, Chicago, Ill.

H. W. Nelson, Los Angeles, Cal.

Porter C. Blackburn, Capitalist, El Toro, Cal., at Alexandria Hotel.

Edna V. Sherman, Pasadena, Cal.

Nellie Bechtelheimer, Glendora, Cal.

S. S. Bechtelheimer and wife, Los Angeles, Cal.

David Sallberg, Downieville, Cal.

Doc Wilson, 228 W. Fourth St., City.

John H. Morse, Mining Engineer, Kennedy, Nevada, at Yorkshire Hotel.

### *Dec 21, 1912 p. 8* RAILROAD WILL HELP.

L. D. Godshall and associates of Nevada have acquired the Tecopa lead-silver mine near Resting Spring in the vicinity of Bishop, Cal.; an old property which is to be thoroughly rehabilitated by the new owners. The proposed railroad from Silverlake into Death Valley will greatly benefit this property if constructed.

### SIERRA MADRE.

The Sierra Madre Club opens its new, elaborate quarters in the L. A. Investment Building, making it one of the finest clubs in the city. The new and up-to-date upholstering and fixtures give to the tired and weary rest and comfort. A visit will be the convincing point, as well as a treat.

### STOPS TIRE PUNCTURES.

A fluid manufactured in San Francisco to prevent tire punctures by tacks, glass, splinters, nails, etc., has been put on the market. The use of the fluid is accredited with saving the auto owner 75 per cent cost of tire repair. It is guaranteed not to contain acids or chemicals that will injure the tires. The company refunds money on all tires injured by the new fluid. Any car tire can be filled with a tire pump.

The MINING REVIEW is the only mining paper in Los Angeles. We need your help.

# CALIFORNIA

dec 28, 1912 p 8  
GIRARD GOLD MINING COMPANY  
AT THE DOOR OF LOS AN-  
GELES, CALIFORNIA.

That the Girard Gold Mining and Milling property, in the San Gabriel Canyon, forty-one miles from the city, will soon be the largest producing gold mine close to Los Angeles, is apparent by the unusual activity at the company's camp.

In addition to the several tunnels already opened up for hundreds of feet on the main lead, from which thousands of tons of ore have been taken and exposed on the dump, work is about to start on the lowest level, uncovering the heart of the rich lode upon which they are working.

Plans are being drawn for installing an electric plant for lighting and drilling purposes, as well as the stamp mill soon to be erected.

Mr. George Lambert and party of Chicago (Eastern capitalists) have just returned from the mine, and in addition to investing largely in the property, are enthusiastic over the proposition.

That the San Gabriel Canyon properties are coming into their own, is unquestioned by the activity in general throughout that section, particularly at and in the vicinity of Girard Peak, in the center of the rich mineral belt.

## "FORTY-NINE CAMP."

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—Sam Davis, editor of the Carson Appeal, Harvey Dale, a well-known hotel man of San Francisco and Capt. A. W. Lewis, who was Director of Concessions at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle and who was in charge of the Boer War spectacle at the St. Louis Exposition, have been granted the "Forty-Nine Camp" concession at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. This is a \$100,000 enterprise and promises to be a feature of the coming World's Fair.

On entering the Camp the visitor will be driven up the mountain-side, and have the thrill of being held up by bandits. He can also pan for Nevada diamonds and dig for gold and also participate in the multitude of

attraction that are being prepared for this great occasion.

On the right side of the main entrance to the "Forty-Nine Camp" will be reproduced a log cabin postoffice after the style of those in vogue in '49. Here will be established the camp terminus of the Pony Express Route, which will be operated between the Camp and Sacramento. Postal cards, letters, souvenir packages and other mail matter will be forwarded via the Pony Express from this terminus to Sacramento.

dec 28, '12 p 8

## A TUNGSTEN INDUSTRY FOR LOS ANGELES.

The American Tungsten Mining and Refining Company, incorporated for \$1,000,000, have opened offices in the Los Angeles Investment Building for the purpose of promoting this industry.

John C. Wichmann, President, an engineer and chemist of note, has made a thorough study of the development of this valuable mineral, and a process has been obtained whereby he can produce the highest grade Tungsten metal, 99.15 per cent pure; the highest percentage up to this time is 79.16 per cent.

Mr. Wichmann's process of refining and producing the metal so chemically pure will be of inestimable value to the commercial world.

Tungsten (as has been said of electricity for the past forty years) is in its infancy, and the manufacturing world is awakening to the importance of its value.

From recent reports, the booming of the steel trade has so increased the demand for Tungsten that the market price has advanced 50 per cent and is predicted soon to advance to higher figures. Even low grade ores that could not be mined to advantage six years ago, are in great demand.

The Steel industries are the largest users of this rare metal, 80 per cent of the world's production being consumed by them.

Tungsten and Molybdenum are destined to play a very important role as a substitute for Platinum. This is due to its high melting point. The consumption of this product being 15 per cent.

For a broader impression of the

economy made possible by its use, with a total consumption of 5 per cent, a Tungsten filament for electric lights (according to Government reports) makes a saving of \$240,000,000 per year, which, distributed among producers, consumers, and others, but illustrates its wonderful possibilities.

These are only a few of the industries this valuable metal can be utilized for, and according to engineering reports, the demand is greater than the supply.

Los Angeles can well feel proud of an industry that will prove of such inestimable value to her commercial world.

dec 28, 1912 p 8

## DAILY TRAINS TO TONOPAH AND GOLDFIELD.

DEC 28

Special Notice to Members Chamber of Mines and Oil.

We take pleasure in calling your attention to the prompt and efficient manner in which our Transportation Committee, Mr. H. D. Mackinnon, chairman, acted upon the complaint made recently by some of our local mining men as to their inability to make good connections at Goldfield, when enroute to Tonopah.

Immediately upon receipt of this complaint, less than a month ago, the matter was taken up with the railroads in interest. Keen interest was shown by them, and as a result of their co-operation, we are pleased to invite your attention to the following change in train service, commencing Monday morning, December 23rd, between Los Angeles and Tonopah:

Leave Los Angeles, via Santa Fe and Tonopah & Tidewater, daily except Saturday, 9:00 a. m., in through Pullman, arriving Goldfield 6:35 the next morning. Passengers for Tonopah can leave Goldfield on the Tonopah & Goldfield at 7:45 a. m., arriving at Tonopah 9:07 a. m.

Coming out of Tonopah for Los Angeles, passengers can leave there at 8:13 a. m., arrive Goldfield at 9:30 a. m.; leaving on the T. & T. at 12:15 p. m., daily except Sunday, with through Pullman to Los Angeles, arriving here at 8:30 following morning.

The company is making this schedule effective on the date mentioned, in order to care for the Christmas travel, and proposes to give it a thorough trial. Your co-operation and assistance are needed to make it a success.

RUSS AVERY,  
S. E. VERMILYEA,  
W. C. KENNEDY,  
Executive Committee.

G. M. Swindell, Secretary.

The MINING REVIEW is the only mining paper in Los Angeles. We need your help.